The Chicago Tribune.

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WASHINGTON.

What is Still Said and Thought of the Sumner Deposition.

The Land Grant Lobbyists Reappearing.

A Bill to Protect Southern Loyalists in Course of Preparation.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

REVIVAL OF LAND GRANT SCHEMES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12.—Not discomfited by the fate which attended nearly all schemes for land grants, at the last session, the present session opens very lively with bills of this character. In the Senate there have already been introduced eight bills calling for public lands to aid in the construction of new railroad lines. They are the Oregon branch of the Pacific Railroad. The bill which failed last session, although being passed by one house, has been revived. It provides for the construction of a railroad from the north bend of the Humboldt River, in Nevada, to Rogue River Valley, in Oregon, establishing connection between the central branch of the Pacific and the Oregon & California Railroad. It also gives to the road ten alternate sections of land per mile, or a total of 4,760,000 acres. Then comes the Kansas Pacific with a proposition for an extension from Ellsworth to the northern boundary of Mexico, asking for twenty sections of land to the mile in Territories, and ten sections in States, or a total of 11,000,000 of acres. The Great Salt Lake & Colorado River Railroad, commencing at Salt Lake City, running thence to the head of navigation on the Colorado River, and thence to the head of the Gulf of California, desires ten sections per mile the entire route, or a total of 5,000,000 acres. The Pacific & Great Eastern bill, to construct a road through Missouri and Arkansas, on the thirty-sixth parallel, to the western boundary of the latter State, provides for ten sections per mile, and, where lands have been occupied along the route of the road, an equivalent of such occupied lands from any unappropriated lands nearest the line of the road in either State. The Savannah & Memphis Railroad to have every alternate section along the route within fifteen miles of the line as now located, on the following terms: Public lands remaining unsold, and which have been in the market for ten years, $1 per; fifteen years, 75 cents per acre; twenty years, 50 cents per acre; twenty-five years, 25 cents per acre; thirty years, 20 cents per acre. And, lastly, the Osborne bill, granting lands to aid in the construction of several Florida railroads, granting to each road ten sections per mile.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

Although Mr. Hoar's bill for a national system of education failed of coming to a vote in the last Congress, some project will in some form come before the present Congress, but perhaps not until the next session. Senators and Representatives are giving attention to this subject as one of the most important subjects of Congressional action.

SENATOR SUMNER'S REMOVAL.

When Mr. Sumner's removal from the Foreign Relations Committee was first agitated, some two months ago, the opinion prevailed in various quarters that his opposition to San Domingo was a mere pretext for such contemplated action, the real reason being that the administration had a [illegible] of its own for settling our international differences with Great Britain, which it was well known the Massachusetts Senator was violently opposed to. When the movement to depose him was fairly [illegible], all suspicions of this character completely died away. In the debate in the Senate, on Friday, General Logan took occasion to again refer to the subject in the following language:

"At the time the discussion occurred in the Senate in reference to the settlement of the Alabama claims, the speech of the Senator from Massachusetts was permitted to be published all over the land. It was published, and that speech [illegible] every person in the Republican party in this whole land with reference to the settlement of the Alabama claims with our mother country, England; but now, at the very time that the Joint High Commission is meeting here for [illegible] these claims, at the very time when that commission is discussing these claims, perhaps [illegible] the principle enunciated by the great statesman of Massachusetts, the United States Senate [illegible] him from the Chairmanship of that committee, and says to England, we take back what we have said; we decline to further stand by this man; we [illegible] stand by the proposition that he enunciated before the country. We say to them, gentlemen, we have discarded this Senator who enunciated this principle before the country. We desert him. Now, make your propositions, different however much they may from that which has been suggested to the country, and we will give you evidence now that we no longer will stand by him."

These remarks created great sensation when they were delivered far above the ordinary expression attending the general run of the debate, and have been the subject of comment in official circles here ever since. The opinion generally prevails, especially among Sumner's friends, that there is more in these bold utterances of the Illinois Senator than the public has yet been made aware of, and that time will explain the [illegible].

ANOTHER BRIDGE WANTED.

Ex-Governor Fletcher, of Missouri, is here, urging his bill for a bridge across the Mississippi River at Cape Girardeau. It is said that the Belmont & Ohio Railroad has become interested in the Illinois, Mississippi River & Texas Railroad, and, therefore, in a bridge at Cape Girardeau.

DECAPITATION.

Senator Spencer is authority for the statement that his last official friend in Alabama has been decapitated by the President because of his action in the caucus to retain Sumner at the head of the Foreign Relations Committee.

SAN DOMINGO COMMISSION.

The despatch published here this morning, announcing the arrival of the Tennessee, with the San Domingo Commission, at Kingston, on their way home, has excited much comment. Private letters heretofore received have indicated that the commission would not reach home before April, and it is known that the mail [illegible] Office Department to go out in the Tybee, last week. If the information from Kingston be correct, the commission will probably be here within a week, and then will come the final struggle over the [illegible] annexation question, so prolific of misunderstanding and dissensions. The opponents of the scheme have had great confidence that it would be defeated, and think it gained no strength by the controversy of last week.

[To the Associated Press.]

BILL TO PROTECT LOYAL CITIZENS AT THE SOUTH.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The committee appointed by the Republican Senatorial Caucus yesterday consists of Messrs. Morton, Pool, Scott, Edmunds, and Frelinghuysen, and the committee of the House Republican caucus consists of Messrs. Butler, of Massachusetts; Shellabarger, and Mercur, of Pennsylvania; Thomas, of North Carolina, and Coburn, of Indiana. They will meet to-morrow morning to prepare a bill to protect loyal citizens of the United States in the full enjoyment of their rights of persons, liberty and property against Ku-Klux outrages. Such offences are to be defined, and will be declared, violations of the Constitution of the United States, and, therefore, the President will be authorized to employ the land and naval forces in certain cases for the purposes indicated. Although no measure has yet been prepared, it is supposed that it will be proper to appoint Commissioners to take cognizance of offences for the purpose of bringing them before the courts.

THE ADJOURNMENT QUESTION.

The Senate caucus resolved to legislate on Ku-Klux outrages, while that of the House resolved to give such legislation preference over all other subjects. It is the disposition on the part of some Republicans to adjourn without any legislation whatever. The Democrats will oppose all measures in relation to the South.

DENIAL.

There is authority for denying the truth of the alleged disclosures telegraphed from this city yesterday, purporting to represent the British Minister as having expressed to the Secretary of State opinions adverse to the retention of Sumner on the Committee on Foreign Relations. No conversation or allusion to the subject has ever passed between Sir Edward Thornton or either of the members of the British Commission and the Secretary of State. Neither of them has ever intimated to the Secretary any desire for change in any committee.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE NEW LOAN.

NEW YORK, March 12.—As far as is known about the new loan, there is more apathy in the London market than here, which, for the time, destroys the calculation which some of the more sanguine "bears" had made, that not only would 5-20s be exchanged into the loan abroad, but that a sufficient amount, in addition, would be taken to favorably affect the exchanges between this country and Europe. The drain for customs into the Treasury continues large, and, with the usual shipments during the present season, there is little reason to look for a decline.

STOCKS.

The stock market is still in a feverish condition. The chief excitement on Saturday was the decline in Pittsburgh and Union Pacific stock. The decline in Pittsburgh was caused by the report that the Pennsylvania Central will not only lease the Pittsburgh Road, but is likely to commence a suit against the Pittsburgh Company for about [illegible],000, claimed as due on the leased portion of the Fort Wayne Road. The arrangement of the Fort Wayne Road with the Pittsburgh is in dispute with the Pennsylvania Central. The Union Pacific dropped off on contradictory reports from Washington, saying first that the Secretary of the Treasury does not consider that the law passed at the last session of Congress condemns the claims of the company in regard to the interest payments to the government, and second, that the law leaves the matter just as it was before the legislation was obtained. Judge Richardson, the Assistant Secretary, was in the city yesterday, and contradicted the last quoted report. At one time in the afternoon, 5,000 shares of Union Pacific were offered at 23, regular. The offer was a "bluff," and was not taken, although at the same moment the market price for small lots was 24½@25.

REPORTED FAILURE.

A dry goods commission house of New York and Boston is reported to have suspended payment, owing, it is said, to complications with an eastern mill.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat was quite active yesterday. The most notable feature of the market was, however, a disposition among holders to meet the demand [illegible] heretofore, making it the basis of a speculative advance. The market for State and Western flours was generally quiet, but for shipping extras there was rather a better feeling. Corn was better. There was a fair demand for export and home use, but the improvement was based mainly on the small stock and reduced receipts.

[To the Associated Press.]

SMALL-POX IN THE HARBOR.

NEW YORK, March 12.—The company of a tenement house in which small-pox patients are confined, at Long Island City, [illegible] instances, were forced to prevent the landing of the bodies of persons at that place, who have died of small pox at Blackwell's Island.

LARGE COTTON CARGO.

The British ship Chancellor cleared from Mobile on Friday, for Liverpool, with 5,872 bales of cotton, weighing 2,644,190 pounds—the largest cargo cleared since the war.

EXAMINATION ORDERED.

General McDowell has ordered a general inspection of all Quartermaster's stores, camp and garrison equipage, and ordnance stores in the Department of the East, with a view to condemnation.

THE TAYLOR WILL CASE.

Surrogate Hutchings has decided the celebrated Taylor will case, involving over a million of dollars, in favor of the defendant, and admitted the will to probate.

COLLECTIONS IN AID OF THE FRENCH.

Collections announced to take place in many of the churches, to-day, in aid of the French, were in many instances postponed on account of the bad weather, and, where taken, were quite small, the largest being about $1,000, in Bishop Potter's (Grace) church.

VICTOR EMANUEL DENOUNCED.

James R. Bailey, Roman Catholic Bishop of New Jersey, in a lecture on the Roman question, this evening, at St. Joseph's Church, strongly denounced Victor Emanuel and Garibaldi, and prophesied that the Pope would see a soon rule in Rome. At the conclusion of the lecture, Father Carroll, pastor of St. Joseph's, whose championship of Italian unity recently caused a great sensation, thanked the large audience for their attendance.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Work Accomplished at Springfield on Saturday.

New Bills—The Penitentiary Question.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE PENITENTIARY BUSINESS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 11.—There is nothing further in regard to the Penitentiary, and, owing to the thinness of the House to-day, no move of any consequence will be made. It is understood that if Springer's bill is passed, John Reid, the present Penitentiary Commissioner, will bid for the prison, and thinks he can make money out of it.

NEW RULES PROPOSED AND DEFEATED.

This morning Townsend's resolution to abolish the rule making it imperative to go into Committee of the Whole on all bills, was taken up. The experience of the session has certainly proved that a greater amount of time is consumed in these discussions in committee of the whole than in all the other steps in the progress of a bill. It is also true, as was stated by members, that when the House goes into committee, four or five men with good lungs and fluent speech can block legislation and prevent the passage of any bills. This brought out Haines, who was not deterred by the doleful experience of yesterday, but thought to repeal the rule would be a confession that they could not govern themselves, and that the Legislature was a failure. It is certain that much of the time wasted in committee might have been saved had there been a little more decision in the persons occupying the chair, and had they been a little more personal toward the disturbers of the peace. The arguments of Messrs. Haines and Cloud were effectual, and the rule was retained as it is.

NEW BILLS.

Notwithstanding the late stage of the session several new bills were introduced, among them one appropriating $5,000 for each of the revisers of the statutes up to March, 1871, and payment at the rate of $3,000 per annum until their work is finished. One was also introduced striking at special contracts made by railroad companies for the transportation of coal. The bill, which was introduced by a Rock Island man, declares that railroads are common carriers, and as such cannot refuse to one the facilities it extends to another. Mr. Burley also put in Mr. Snapp's Penitentiary bill.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

A squabble as to what order of business should come up next, in which Turner complained that people who sat on the verge of the House could not get recognized, and that business was controlled by a few lucky ones nearer the Speaker, was ended by taking up bills on a first reading, in the course of which the bill introduced by Dixon, relative to building sewers, was read. This bill was returned with but one amendment, reducing the tax from a mill and a half to a mill.

BILLS ON A FIRST READING.

During the latter part of the morning and all of the afternoon session, the House did nothing but read bills on a first and second reading and the Senate bills, and a very large amount of work was accomplished. The River Improvement bill was read first time, and sent to the Committee on Appropriations.

ELECTION OF SUPERVISORS.

There is in preparation a bill to provide for the election of Supervisors, by dividing the population of a county by the number of townships, which makes the ratio, and giving one member to each township, and one additional for every two-thirds of a ratio. Mr. Haines' proposition gives one for every 2,500, and one for every 2,000 additional.

VETO EXPECTED.

It is not unlikely that the Quincy Railroad bill will be vetoed.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

MR. POWELL, from the Committee on Miscellaneous Subjects, reported the House bill in regard to the pay of laborers, and the bill to amend Chapter 69 of Revised Statutes. Ordered to first reading.

MR. VOCKE reported that Senate bill No. 61 had been properly enrolled.

MR. CARY, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back a bill to amend Chapter 39 of Revised Statutes, and recommended the enacting clause be stricken out. Report adopted.

MR. WATKINS, from the Committee on Public Buildings, reported back the Senate bill in regard to the Reform School, with amendments. Committed to the Committee of the Whole.

MR. FULLER, from the Committee on Railroads, reported back the House bill to prescribe a method of condemning land for railroads. One thousand copies ordered printed.

MR. VENNUM, from the Committee on [illegible], reported back a bill to [illegible] the county, with a recommendation that it do not pass. Bill laid on the table. Also a resolution instructing the Committee on Corporations to prepare a law for the construction of [illegible]. Resolution adopted. Also, a bill to authorize counties to sell swamp lands, with a recommendation that it pass. Ordered to first reading.

MR. WILLIAMS, from the select committee, reported back a bill to prohibit billiard halls and saloons near schools or colleges. Ordered to first reading.

NEW RULE PROPOSED.

MR. TOWNSEND called up the new rule offered by him, abolishing the Committee of the Whole. The rule was not adopted.

NEW BILLS.

The following bills were introduced and referred:

By MR. CAVAN—A bill for an act to repeal an act to establish a Board of Registry and to prevent fraudulent voting.

By MR. BURLEY—In relation to the Penitentiary at Joliet. This is the same as the bill introduced in the Senate by Mr. Snapp.

By MR. EDGCOMB—To establish and regulate savings banks.

By MR. HAINES—On behalf of the Committee on Counties, in regard to the construction of bridges by two or more townships.

By MR. JOHNSON—A bill to prevent monopoly in the coal business in this State.

By MR. LEE—To repeal the special jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace and Police Magistrates.

By MR. MERRITT—To tax the gross earnings of certain companies therein named; also to provide for the pay of Commissioners to revise the statutes.

By MR. MURRAY—To authorize Justices of the Peace to issue subpoenas for witnesses in adjoining counties.

By MR. STRONG—To provide for the construction and regulation of coal shafts.

MR. CAREY, from the Judiciary Committee, reported the Senate bill to fix the times of holding the Supreme Court, with an amendment, that Chicago furnish suitable rooms and library for said court, free of expense to the State. Ordered printed.

House bills on a first reading were taken up: The bill in regard to the sewerage tax. Ordered printed and to a second reading.

A bill to provide for special assessments.

WISCONSIN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., March 11.—The Senate was not in session to-day.

The Assembly proceedings were as follows: Assembly bills passed to provide for the protection of Superior Harbor, at Superior City, and prevent the diversion of the waters of the St. Louis River from their natural outlet, and appropriating $5,000 therefor; to change the name of the County Board of Supervisors to County Commissioners; to provide for the collection of judgments in certain cases; to amend the law to encourage tree-planting; to incorporate the Neillsville & Humbird Railroad Company, besides many purely local bills, including numerous Senate bills.

Bills were concurred in: To amend Section 4, Chapter 130, general laws of 1869, for the assessment of property for taxation; to provide for the publication of a catalogue of the State Historical and State Libraries; to amend Sections 43 and 168 of the School Code; to amend the charter of the Fond du Lac & Waukesha Railroad Company; incorporating the Watertown & Lake Superior Railroad Company; to provide for the collection of school taxes in certain cases; providing for the levy of judgment on taxes; giving elective officers of the Legislature $15 each of postage stamps.

The Legislative Apportionment bill, without amendment; the Capitol Coal Vault bill, and an appropriation for the State University Library, were ordered to a third reading.

A bill to allow Boards of Registry, in towns and villages, to put on the list the names of all persons known to them to be voters, was passed, an amendment to repeal the Registry law being rejected by a vote of 37 to 47.

Bills were indefinitely postponed: To amend the law for the incorporation and government of fire and inland insurance companies; to regulate life insurance in Wisconsin; to encourage the draining of lead mines in this State; in relation to fire insurance companies; in relation to insurance companies organized in this State under special charters; to amend the highway and bridge laws.

The bill requiring the ballot-box to be kept in view during election day was rejected.

Adjourned to Monday evening.

MICHIGAN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, March 11.—Both Houses have held only morning sessions to-day, and the Senate has adjourned until Monday afternoon.

The House this morning did nothing in the way of passing measures, but transacted considerable routine business, and agreed to a large number of measures in Committee of the Whole.

The Senate passed bills incorporating the villages of Concord and Cedar Springs and the city of Charlotte; amending the charters of Adrian and Portland; exempting lands of the Fort Wilkins military road grant from taxation for five years, and sundry measures of minor importance.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Troubles in Chester County Subsiding.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 12.—The troubles between the whites and negro militia in Chester County are subsiding. The citizens, in a public meeting, have pledged protection to all who lay aside their arms and return [illegible] to their homes. There is now a [illegible] of the United States regulars in the [illegible] number of leading citizens from various parts of the State will meet in Columbia to consult with him as to the best means of preventing a recurrence of these disorders.

MICHIGAN.

Funeral of Sanford Howard at Lansing.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., March 12.—This afternoon the Legislature attended the funeral, in the Hall of Representatives, of the Hon. Sanford Howard, late Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, who died on Thursday, of paralysis. President Abbott, of the Agricultural College, conducted the religious services.

Murder at Lockport, New York.

LOCKPORT, March 12.—William Bullock, of the firm of Bullock Brothers, was shot dead last evening at the corner of [illegible] and Prince streets, in this city, by Arthur F. Pierce. [illegible] Pierce belonged to this city, but latterly has resided in Chicago, and has heretofore borne an excellent character. He is now in jail.

FOREIGN.

The San Domingo Commissioners Homeward Bound.

Their Reports Favorable to Annexation.

The Commissioners Coldly Received in Hayti.

Quiet Finally Restored Throughout Paris.

WEST INDIES.

THE SAN DOMINGO COMMISSIONERS AND WHAT THEY ARE DOING.

NEW YORK, March 12.—Special despatches from Kingston, Jamaica, state that the United States steamers Tennessee and Nantucket arrived there yesterday from Port au Prince. The Commissioners are making out their reports, which are strong for annexation. The Tennessee will leave for New York as soon as she coals, by way of Key West. All hands are well.

The Commissioners were badly received in Hayti, where General Cabral informed them that he had had no battle with Baez.

KINGSTON, Jan. 11.—The steamship Hornet remains at Port au Prince closely watched by the Spanish war steamer Pizarro. Captain Hudson has been relieved, and left home on the 7th inst. The Hornet is to be sold by order of consignees.

KINGSTON, Jan. 11.—The United States steamers Tennessee and Nantucket, with the members of the San Domingo Commission, arrived here to-day, by way of Port au Prince. All are well on board both steamers. The Tennessee will sail in four days for New York by way of Key West. The performances of the Tennessee have delighted everybody. The fears of her condition are not shared by those on board, and her officers regard her as one of the strongest ships in the navy. Each Commissioner is preparing to draft his report and as yet the separate drafts have not been compared upon most points of the resolution of Congress. The reports of the Commissioners will show a condition of affairs favorable to annexation. Before the commission left Hayti, Luperon, who is one of Cabral's Generals, made a hostile demonstration against Monte Christi, but the crew of the United States man-of-war Congress checked the demonstration.

President Baez accompanied the Commissioners on the Tennessee as far as Azua, where he was to take personal command of the forces operating in that quarter against Cabral. Cabral sent messengers to the Commissioners, while they were in Hayti, but he did not visit them, nor has he been seen by any one attached to the commission.

The last mails from the United States missed the commission. Letters for the expedition should be forwarded immediately to Key West, in time to meet the Tennessee on her arrival.

CUBAN NEWS.

HAVANA, March 11.—Colonel Lapuya surprised a party of insurgents in the woods at San Vicente, on the 17th of February, and, after a short engagement, killed eight of them, and took ten prisoners, among whom was the rebel commander, Horatio Simoni, a native of Puerto Principe, and married to an American lady, daughter of a Mr. Fairchild, who was a very prominent man here at one time, but is now living in New York.

FRANCE.

THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, March 12.—President Thiers and all the members of the government are expected in Paris to-morrow.

QUIET IN PARIS.

The threatening demonstrations in Montmartre have ceased, and the National Guards have surrendered all their cannon.

FINANCIAL.

Lemoine Financiere says the total circulation of notes of the Bank of France last September was 1,774,000,000 francs, and now it is 2,000,000,000. Notwithstanding the loans made to the government, the credit of the bank has not suffered. Its notes are everywhere accepted at par.

PARIS, March 12.—General Vinoy has issued orders suppressing the publication of the *Vengeur, Mot d'Ordre, Cri du Peuple, Caricature, Pere Duchene,* and *Bouche de Fer.* The publication of new political or social economy journals is forbidden.

VERSAILLES.

The Germans evacuate Versailles to-morrow, and French troops will immediately occupy the town.

APPOINTMENTS.

Marquis de Bonneville has been appointed French Ambassador at Vienna, and M. [illegible] Prefect of Police.

HEALTH OF PARIS.

The health of the city is improving.

ANTI-GERMAN MOVEMENT.

The Syndical Chambers of Commerce have decided that no German shall be employed in trades of Paris.

ARMY ORDERS.

The official journal contains a decree dissolving certain headquarters staffs of the army, approving the formation of regiments of infantry, and urging the establishment of camps of instruction.

AUSTRIA.

LONDON, March 12.—A Vienna despatch states that the report that a [illegible] mountain in the Tyrol has caved in, causing great loss of life, is totally false.

ILLINOIS.

Sentences Passed in the Wilmington Arson Cases.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, March 11.—When Charles O'Connell and Julius E. Gardner were convicted of burning Mayor Odell's lumber office, in Wilmington, E. C. Fellows and J. W. Merrill, their attorneys, entered their motion in arrest of judgment and for a new trial. Yesterday the defendants were brought into court for the purpose of having the same disposed of, and, on inquiry being made, it was found that Mr. Fellows was away in Iroquois County, and that Mr. Merrill was not in the city. Judge McRoberts reminded the defendants, he said, that the counsel might get here, for he could not believe that it was their purpose to abandon their clients in so important a case and at such a critical point in the same; but to-day the case was again called up and neither of said attorneys were present, nor had the defendants heard from them, hence, inasmuch as this is the last day that this term can by law continue, the Court assigned Mr. T. L. Breckenridge, an attorney of this court, as their counsel. The defendants say they have paid Messrs. Fellows and Merrill $500 to defend them. The motion for new trial, &c., was overruled, and O'Connell was sentenced to the Penitentiary for two years for arson, and Gardner was sentenced, as accessory after the fact, to confinement in the County Jail for two years and that he pay a fine of $500, as well as the cost of suit.

Peoria's First Bid for the State Capital.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, March 12.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of citizens was held in the Court House on Saturday night, to take action in regard to the removal of the State capital to Peoria. Speeches were made by prominent citizens and Representatives in the Legislature favoring the project, and a committee appointed to confer with the City Council and invite the Legislature to visit the city and inspect the advantages. A great deal of interest is manifested, and the people are in earnest.

OHIO.

Murder Trial at Mansfield.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MANSFIELD, O., March 12.—Charles Hall, who, on the 10th of September last, while in a state of intoxication, assaulted his brother-in-law, Townsend, and, in the melee, shot and killed Edward McCullough, who was endeavoring to prevent the assault, has just had his trial on two counts of the indictment against him, viz.: Shooting with intent to kill, and shooting with intent to wound. The verdict of the jury was assault and battery. There still remains against him the other count of murder in the first degree, for killing McCullough.

Tunnel Project—Mortuary—The Cincinnati Public Library Opened on Sunday.

CINCINNATI, March 12.—It is reported that the Pennsylvania Central is considering the propriety of finishing the tunnel partially made here years ago, in order to accommodate itself by the change in the bridge made necessary by act of Congress.

The funeral of Ebenezer M. Spencer, of the [illegible], occurred to-day, and was largely attended.

The Cincinnati Public Library was opened to-day for the first time in its history on Sunday. Not a lady presented herself during the day. There was a fair attendance of young men, generally from the better walks of life.

INDIANA.

Railroad Items—Political.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 12.—A. A. Talmadge, Superintendent of the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad, has tendered his resignation, to take effect May 1. He will accept a similar position on the Missouri Pacific.

F. Moore, the Superintendent of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad, has resigned. No successor has been appointed.

There are rumors here that the Lake Shore & New York Central Road has purchased the controlling interest of the Cleveland, Columbus & Indianapolis, and the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroads, and that a reorganization of these roads will take place at a meeting to be held at Pittsburgh on Friday, the 18th.

There are indications here that Jesse D. Bright is preparing to assume control of the Indiana Democracy as soon as Hendricks is killed off, which is being rapidly done. The Pendleton men have about cooked his goose.

CONNECTICUT.

Attempt to Poison Two [illegible]—Colonists Going to [illegible].

HARTFORD, Conn., March 12.—[illegible]

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 12.—[illegible] the well-known divorce lawyer, has [illegible] bonds in [illegible] and gone to New York. [illegible] colonists [illegible] Charlotte Harbor, Manatee County, Florida. None are allowed to join the colony but agriculturists and mechanics.

MISSOURI.

Murder in the State Prison at Jefferson City—Political—German Rejoicings in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, March 12.—While the prisoners in the Penitentiary, at Jefferson City, were entering the breakfast room, yesterday morning, one of them, named Thomas Connelly, stabbed Lafayette Burns, another convict, plunging a knife, eight inches long, into his side to the hilt. Burns died soon after from internal hemorrhage. [illegible]

[illegible] special derangement, the sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life.

The two political parties are organizing for the spring campaign. The Democratic committee has adopted the plan of primary elections to determine ward and township officers, also for delegates for city and county conventions. The committee also adopted a resolution ignoring all secret organizations.

A Mechanics' and Manufacturers' Exchange has been established here, and promises to be a successful institution.

August Brunecke, Cashier of the United States Savings Institution, died on Friday night.

The Germans continued their peace celebration this afternoon and evening by a grand concert and oration at DeBar's Opera House, and an opera this evening, which was opened by Madame Janauschek reading a poem written for the occasion.

WISCONSIN.

Arrested on a Charge of Uttering a Forged Check—Suit for False Imprisonment.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, March 12.—H. C. Lees, of Chicago, is in limbo at the police station for passing a forged check last fall.

The old Van Cott jewelry robbery is again revived, but in a new form. J. A. Lacy, of Batavia, N. Y., who was arrested by Van Cott, but not convicted for want of evidence, now sues A. B. Van Cott for false imprisonment, laying damages at $10,000. The trial takes place at Batavia, N. Y. Testimony on both sides has been taken here for the past two days.

Obituary.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., March 12.—George Swain, soldier of the war of 1812, and father of Thomas W. Swain, of the Philadelphia *Sunday Republic*, died yesterday, aged 80 years.

Early Resumption of Navigation.

GARDINER, Me., March 12.—The ice in the Kennebec River has broken up and navigation will be resumed this week—the earliest event of the kind in this river for nearly a century; March 18, 1808, being the earliest opening of the river on record.

RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

Report of the Joint Committee in Relation to the Expenditure of the Appropriation for the Improvement of the Illinois and Little Wabash Rivers.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Illinois:

The committee appointed under the joint resolution of Feb. 18, 1871, charged with the duty of ascertaining how, in what manner, and for what purpose the appropriation, or any part thereof, under the act of 1869, for the improvement of the Illinois River, has been suspended, and, further, to inquire into and report relative to the expenditures for the improvement of the Little Wabash, would respectfully report:

That we find the detailed statement of Virgil Hickox, the Treasurer of the Board of Canal Commissioners, embodied in the report of the board to the Governor, and by him laid before the General Assembly, to be a correct and faithful accounting of the moneys expended on the improvements of the Illinois River and the Little Wabash, and would respectfully refer to that report for details as to the manner and extent of the disbursements on account of said improvements.

The committee are of the opinion that the improvement of the Little Wabash has been completed in a manner entirely satisfactory, and that the State, in all its interests, has been fully protected. The conclusions of the committee in regard to the character and condition of this work are not drawn from a personal examination of the work, but based on information deemed authentic and reliable.

We find, from a thorough personal examination of the work already completed and in process of completion on the Illinois River improvement at Henry, and from a careful investigation of the accounts of the Treasurer of the Canal Commissioners, that so much of the appropriation as has been expended, amounting now to nearly one-half of the same, has been disbursed within the law in a manner that will bear the strictest scrutiny.

The substantial character of the work, already far advanced toward completion, attests the fitness of the appointment of D. C. Jenne as engineer.

Economy in the expenditure of the public money and a strict fidelity in the discharge of the trust, marks the action of Messrs. Utley, Hickox and Milne, the Commissioners under whose supervision the improvement is being made.

The committee are satisfied that the improvement will be completed within the contract time, and within the appropriation named.

B. P. DERICKSON,
JACOB FOUKE,
JOHN H. DANELS,
J. C. DORE,
WM. REDDICK.

THE STORM.

At Keokuk, Iowa.

From the Keokuk Gate City, March 9.

The storm which passed over this city about noon yesterday, partook more of the nature of a [illegible] than any other one that has visited us for some time past.

Mr. W. S. Ivins was the principal sufferer. The wind unroofed a portion of his livery stable, on First street, and played sad havoc generally thereabouts. Several of his carriages were seriously damaged. In front of the stable at the time there was an omnibus, to which was attached a team of horses. The flying timbers struck one of animals and crippled him severely. The 'bus was also injured, and the driver, doubtless, would have been had he not stepped inside the 'bus a moment before. We understand that Mr. Ivins estimates his loss at something over $200.

At the residence of Dr. Rickey, Old Boreas seemed to have a ravenous appetite for sugar-cured hams. The roof of the smoke-house was blown off, and the hams, about twenty in number, scattered about the yard in strange confusion. The most singular freak of all was the manner in which the wind succeeded in drawing a bucket of water from the doctor's well. The bucket is operated by means of a rope and pulley, and, at the time, was down in the well. The roof was lifted off and the bucket of water drawn up with the utmost precision.

A small frame building, situated on First street, and used as a carpenter shop, was wholly demolished.

We understand, also, that the top of the pilot house on the ferryboat Keokuk was blown off. At other places chimneys and fences were blown down, but there was no further damage of a serious nature that we could hear of.

The severest portion of the storm seems to have been confined to that part of the city next to the river, as we could hear of no destruction in any other locality.

At Terre Haute, Ind.

From the Terre Haute Gazette, March 9.

A terrible storm of wind and rain, accompanied with hail, visited this city about 7 o'clock yesterday evening. The gable end of Kennedy's Woollen Mills was blown in and the roof partly blown off, and the stable demolished; the window frames of the new Post Office were blown in and the roof of the old Post Office blown off, while the chimneys or flues on the house of Mr. Eaglesfield were demolished, signs blown down and many smaller losses, too numerous to mention for want of time and space. In the vicinity of the city fences were prostrated, haystacks and ricks of grain were blown down; the chimneys were blown from the residence of 'Squire Taylor, of Sugar Creek township, and the Methodist church in the same township had nearly all the windows knocked out by the hail, which descended in that neighborhood in such great quantities as to be a foot deep on the ground before the rain began to pour in torrents and wash it away. The storm, we are informed by a gentleman from that township, was much more violent there than in this city.

In all probability there has been very much damage done; but the above is all that we have learned at this time.

—The peculiar effect of fear is exemplified in the fact that Mrs. Alfred Acker having died suddenly in Montgomery County, Pa., a hired man in the house was so afraid he might be accused of murdering her that he hanged himself in the barn.

MASONIC NOTICES.

Masonic.

Corinthian Chapter No. 69, R. A. M. Regular convocation this (Monday) evening at 7½ o'clock. Work on the M. Degree.
J. O. DICKERSON, Secretary.

Masonic.

LAFAYETTE CHAPTER, NO. 2, R. A. M. Regular Convocation this (Monday) evening at 7½ o'clock, for business and work on the M. M. Degree. A full attendance requested. Visitors cordially invited to attend. By order of the H. P.
E. N. TUCKER, Secretary.

Attention, Sir Knights!

Special conclave of Chicago Commandery No. 19, K. T., Monday evening, March [illegible], at 7 1-2 o'clock. Work on order of R. C. Visiting Sir Knights courteously welcomed. Per order of the E. C.
JOHN WHITLEY, Recorder.

LEAD AND OIL WORKS.

CHICAGO
Lead and Oil Works,
(Established 1854—burned and rebuilt in 1869),
MANUFACTURERS OF
Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, Bar and Pig Lead, Pure Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil, and Ground Oil Cake for Feeding.

All our Linseed Oil is guaranteed strictly pure and full weight.

OFFICE CHICAGO SHOT TOWER CO.,
Manufacturers of Drop Shot, Buck Shot, and Bar Lead. Orders from the trade solicited.
E. W. BLATCHFORD & CO.,
70 North Clinton-st.

PROPOSALS.

WEST SIDE MARKET.

Proposals wanted from persons wishing to rent stalls [illegible] Apply to O. B. GOODENAR, No. 24 Chamber Commerce Building.

SCHWEIZER'S RESTAURANT.

SCHWEIZER'S RESTAURANT,
BREAKFAST AND SUP AT
10 MADISON, OPPOSITE FARWELL HALL.
Prices known to be very liberal. No bar-room connected, but every Chicago Daily Newspaper kept.

SILKS.

CHEAP SILKS
AND OTHER
BARGAINS
AT
CARSON, PIRIE & CO'S
118 and 120 State-st.

Will open, on MONDAY next, the following, among other extra inducements which we are now presenting to the public:
Very large lot of Japanese Silks, neat Gray, and Black and White Checks, bought by us at a sacrifice, and will be sold at 75c per yard.
Another case Stripe Silks, neat style, assorted colors, $1 per yard, worth $1.50.
Handsome line Gray Stripe and Check Silks at $1.25; new Spring styles much under value.
Another lot of the $1.25 Black Gros Grains, all Silk, cheapest Goods anywhere.
We still continue to offer great Bargains in finest qualities and best makes of Black Silks, and call SPECIAL NOTICE to a superb quality of
"BONNET'S" LYONS SILK,
At $3.50, guaranteed $1 to $1.50 under the market.
New line of Pim's Irish Poplins, spring shades, cheap.
New Spring Mixtures for Suits and Street Dresses, &c.
New Spring Percales, Cambrics, Scotch Ginghams, &c.
New White Piques at 22c per yard, a great bargain.
Job lot Piques, slightly discolored, 35c, 40c, and 50c, half price.
Very handsome new Spring Shawls, all qualities.
Bargains in LINENS and HOUSE-KEEPING GOODS.
COTTONS very cheap.
We make the LOWEST PRICES on HOSIERY.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Just Published by
D. APPLETON & CO.,
THE ART OF
BEAUTIFYING
SUBURBAN HOME GROUNDS
Of Small Extent,
AND THE BEST MODES OF
Laying Out, Planting, and Keeping Decorated Grounds,
ILLUSTRATED BY UPWARD OF
Two Hundred Plates and Engravings of Plans for Residences and their Grounds, of Trees, and Shrubs and Garden Embellishments.
With descriptions of the Beautiful and Hardy
TREES AND SHRUBS
GROWN IN THE UNITED STATES.
By FRANK J. SCOTT.

From Hon. Thos. M. Cooley, Michigan.
ANN ARBOR, Mich., Feb. 27, 1871.
MOSES WARREN, Esq.: DEAR SIR: I have been so long acquainted with the knowledge, taste, and skill of Mr. Frank J. Scott, in [illegible] I had my expectations [illegible] T. M. COOLEY.

"I recommend it most heartily."—General Egbert L. Viele, author of original plan of the Central Park.

"An elegant and most acceptable work; one that will be approved by every lover of the beautiful in town or country."—N. Y. Evening Post.

Complete in one elegant quarto volume of 618 pages, is printed on tinted paper, bound in green morocco cloth, bevelled boards, with uncut edges, gilt top. Price, $8.

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AGENTS WANTED.
MOSES WARREN, General Western Agent,
80 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

CLOTHING.

1871. SPRING TRADE. 1871.
HENRY W. KING & CO.,
4, 6 & 8 Lake street,
Manufacturers and Jobbers
OF
CLOTHING!
Offer to the TRADE their usual full stock.

BIDDLE & HUNT,
45 and 47 Lake-st.,
Have a full stock of ENGLISH, SCOTCH, GERMAN, FRENCH, and AMERICAN
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES
Doeskins, and Coatings,
Which they invite the cash and prompt paying trade to examine.

SEWER PIPE AND CEMENT.

SEWER PIPE,
Drain Tile, and Cement.
AKRON, OHIO.
CELEBRATED SEWER PIPE,
MANUFACTURED BY HILL & ADAMS SEWER PIPE COMPANY.
To Railroad Companies, City Corporations, and Farmers:
These Pipe are manufactured from a superior quality of clay, are thoroughly vitrified, and indestructible by the action of acids or frost, and are the best in market. A second quality of Pipe, suitable for culverts and draining purposes, can be had at reduced rates, and are extensively used in Ohio, New York, and Pennsylvania, by railroad companies and county commissioners. Any desired size of Sewer Pipe or Drain Tile, and the best Cement for use, supplied promptly at
No. 3 West Washington-st., Chicago,
at manufacturers' prices. Send for price list.
R. A. WILLIAMS, Agent.

GROCERIES.

1871. GROCERIES. 1871.
DAY, ALLEN & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
34 and 36 Randolph-st.,
CHICAGO.
Are still selling all goods in the Grocery line at much less rates than any other house. Reason, we employ no TRAVELLING SALESMEN, and save this large expense, which we divide with our customers. We have an IMMENSE STOCK in store and arriving. Our orders from the country have increased FIVE HUNDRED PER CENT over last year. Those merchants who have not tried us will please send in their orders, and if we do not fill them to your entire satisfaction do not send any more.
Merchants visiting the city will SAVE LARGELY by calling on us, as we CAN AND WILL SELL at less rates than any other house.

PROFESSIONAL.

DISEASES
OF THE
THROAT AND LUNGS.
Dr. AYER,
No. 255
WABASH-AV.

The Institute having been established in this city for the last ten years, and having received thousands of cases, of all forms and stages of Throat and Lung Affections, and dismissed a large ratio of this number FULLY restored to health, an elaborate descriptive notice is unnecessary; but we will, at any moment, present the testimony of the persons themselves, from among our best citizens, who have been RADICALLY AND PERMANENTLY CURED of Catarrh of the worst forms, of Throat Diseases, of Bronchitis, of Asthma, and of Consumption.

There is no season more favorable than the present for applying the remedies of the Aerian System of Cure, which have attained such extensive and deserved celebrity. A few weeks is ample time to radically cure, by this practice, many cases of Catarrh, Asthma and Throat Disease, and a brief period produces such remarkable and gratifying results in chronic cases of Bronchitis and Consumption that the system is daily gaining in favor and popularity.

Improvement is apparent from the first hour of using the remedies, and a permanent cure is the result of the treatment in all curable cases. Patients may rely confidently upon a correct and candid examination. The system in this class of cases is unlike any other mode of practice in all essential respects. The remedies are addressed directly to the organ diseased.

☞ Call personally, if possible to do so, at once; otherwise, write for a "List of Questions," but a visit for examination is far better. Address

I. WINSLOW AYER, M. D.,
Lock Box 5782, Chicago.

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BARRETT, ARNOLD & KIMBALL,
Only Manufacturers in the Northwest of
"BARRETT'S"
FELT & COMPOSITION
ROOFING
Also, the
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We are Manufacturers of and Dealers in
Woolen Roofing Felt,
Woolen Sheathing Felt,
Resin Roofing Pitch,
Roofing Paint,
Paving Cement,
Coal Tar, and
BUILDING PAPER,
A Substitute for Plastering.
Office, 124 LaSalle-st.,
CHICAGO, ILL.

NEW BOOKS.

TREMENDOUS SUCCESS!
MARK TWAIN'S
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FORTY THOUSAND COPIES SOLD IN THREE DAYS.
Every one is reading this book of fun.
PRICE, 40 CTS.
SHELDON & CO., Publishers.
Just removed into their New Store under the GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL,
677 Broadway,
And 214 and 216 Mercer-st,
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$5 PACKAGES
OF
FRACTIONAL CURRENCY
TO EXCHANGE FOR
Greenbacks
OR
NATIONAL CURRENCY,
AT CHICAGO
TRIBUNE OFFICE.

EARLY PEAS.

SEED TIME
IS AT HAND.
LANDRETHS' EXTRA EARLY PEAS
The earliest and most productive variety in existence, mature in about fifty days, and grow to a height of two and a half feet. Around Philadelphia, and in other sections where ever they have been introduced, no other variety is planted for early market crop. The market gardeners in the West who tried them last season are ordering them largely this year.
PRICE—$12 per bushel; $3.75 per peck; 40 cents per quart.
Early Daniel O'Rourke Peas, second early; Black Eyed Marrowfats, Etc.
CARPENTER, JOHNSON & COLES,
166 Randolph-st., opposite Briggs House,
Northwestern Depot for the sale of Landreths' Warranted Garden Seeds.

FLOUR.

FLOUR
AT RETAIL.
Best Spring Wheat $7.50 per brl.
Choice White Winter $9.00 per brl.
Best White Winter $10.00 per brl.
I make a specialty of the RETAIL FAMILY TRADE in Flour, and my Flours are warranted strictly as represented.
Orders left at Mill Office, at Table No. 1 Board of Trade, or sent by post, will be promptly filled at above prices, free of cartage.
IONIC MILLS,
Corner Michigan and North Dearborn-sts.
J. D. COLE, Jr., Proprietor.

TO RENT.

TO RENT,
Two four-story Brick Stores, with Basements, Nos. 194 and 196 Lake-st., from 1st of May. Apply to JOHN A. YALE, Ag't, Office No. 9 Portland Block.

STORE TO RENT.
The large Warehouse, No. 20 South Water-st., corner of Michigan-av. Apply to J. A. ELY, 44 Wabash-av.

TO RENT.
[illegible]
P. GEORGE, Room 7, No. 6 South Clark-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

COPARTNERSHIP.
I have this day associated with me in business [illegible] H. O. NEWELL. The firm name will be [illegible] NEWELL & CO. [illegible]
CHICAGO, March 11, 1871. H. O. NEWELL.

GENERAL NOTICES.

CHICAGO, March, 1871.

[illegible]

MRS. E. F. PARKER, President,
MRS. LINDA GILBERT, Vice President,
MRS. C. C. MESERVE, Treasurer,
MRS. W. LITHGOW, Secretary.

CHICAGO, March, 1871.

CHICAGO, March, 1871.

We, the undersigned Supervisors of Cook County, [illegible]

Daniel Worthington,
Wm. H. Dixon,
[illegible]
F. W. Clark, Jr.,
John Cody,
Christ. Stahl,
Wm. F. Gray,
P. A. Emmons,
W. Freise,
Henry Wendt,
and others.

Chicago S. S.

The members of the above Society are requested to meet at 144 Fifth-av. (Bro. Thrumston's), on Monday evening, March 13, to make arrangements for participating in the celebration of the Fifteenth Amendment. The Hon. Sandy Sampson will address the meeting.
BOAS COHEN, Worthy Chief.

BRICK MACHINE.

UNITED STATES
Brick Machine Comp'y,
Chicago, Ill., F. C. WELLS, President; J. C. LATIMER, Sec. and Treas. Directors and Principal Stockholders—Hon. William Bross, ex-Governor of Illinois; George W. Gage, of the Sherman House, Chicago; S. D. Kimbark, of Hall, Kimbark & Co., Iron Merchants, Chicago; F. W. Gates, President Eagle Works Manufacturing Company, Chicago; C. T. Bowen, Chicago; V. P. German-American Bank, New York; Paul Connell, Real Estate, Chicago; F. C. Wells, Chicago.

This Brick Machine can be seen in operation at the Company's Manufactory, 116 South Clinton-st., Chicago, and in the rear of 89 Ann-st., New York city; also at the corner of Delord and Peniston-sts., New Orleans, La.
☞ The owners of this Machine believe the price of common Brick is entirely within its control, and invite Capitalists, Brick Manufacturers, and all others interested in labor-saving machinery, to witness its operation. [illegible] searching examination of all the American and foreign patents, says of this machine: "I know of no machine which has so much distinctive novelty. It is, indeed, a machine which is totally unlike all others, and cannot suffer from competition, as it has nothing in common."
For descriptive circular and further information, address U. S. BRICK MACHINE COMPANY, 90 Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

COAL.

The Haydenville Hocking Coal Mines.
COAL. COAL.
To Manufacturers and Consumers only, I will at the present time sell the BEST of
HOCKING COAL,
Delivered on cars at Columbus, Ohio, at
$2.43 per Ton.
P. HAYDEN.

WANTED.

NOTICE.
CHAS. A. WATSON
Has been appointed Agent for the sale in this city of the goods manufactured by the
Philadelphia Collar Company,
and is hereby authorized to receive and collect all moneys due said company.
J. M. WILCOX & CO.,
No. 80 State-st.
CHICAGO, March 7, 1871.

WANTED.
To Rent, second floor office rooms, front and rear light, consisting of 4 to 6 rooms for light manufacturing and office. Location wanted east side of Clark-st., between Lake and Madison-sts., or on State-st., between Randolph and Madison-sts. Address, for two days, M M M, Tribune Office.

WANTED,
First class carpet upholsterers, immediately.
HOLLISTER & PHELPS,
114 and 116 State-st.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Keep. Goods Warranted
PREMIUM
MUSTARD MILLS
OF
14, 16, and 18 Leonard-st., New York.
LOWEST PRICES OF ALL.

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Real Estate Agents,
Room 9, Tribune Building.
City and Town Lots, Houses, Farms, &c

ROBERT GREER,
Insurance Broker, 90 LaSalle-st.
Heavy commercial and manufacturing lines at current rates.
☞ Refer to the Underwriters of Chicago.

WHITE & CO.,
Jobbing Gardeners.
All orders sent to P. O. Box 819 promptly attended to. Charges moderate.

LAUNDRY.

MUNGER'S OPERA HOUSE
LAUNDRY,
Court-place, Rear of Opera House.

FOR SALE.

IRISH FLAGS.
We have a supply of the above. Also all sizes of American flags, and the new German Flag. Wholesale and retail. J. A. PIERCE & CO., 81 Clark-st., Chicago.

TIMBER.
FOR SALE—A large lot of Hewn Pine Timber, from twenty to [illegible] feet long, of assorted sizes. Purchasers will do well to examine and get prices of
E. G. WOLCOTT, 48 Chamber of Commerce.

OSAGE ORANGE SEED.
Choice lots of above, direct from producers, now arriving and for sale in lots to suit, at low prices. Buyers from first hands will find it to their interest by addressing STERLING PRICE & CO., Commission Merchants, St. Louis, Mo.

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FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & Co.
137 & 139 State-st., CHICAGO.

FORSYTH'S
U. S. STANDARD
SCALES,
Of all kinds. Buffalo Scales, and stronger than any other. FORSYTH, WILLIAMS & CO., 177 Lake-st.

Chicago Business Directory.

Names, Business, and Location of the Leading Business Houses of Chicago.

Cut the List out as a Reference when visiting the city. The Houses are strictly FIRST-CLASS.

Advertising Agents.
COOK, COBURN & CO. receive advertisements for all newspapers in the U. S. Office, 87 Dearborn-st.
H. H. CHANDLER, General Agent, 137 Madison-st.
HUDSON, MERRY & [illegible] contract for advertising in all newspapers. Office, 125 Dearborn-st.
Agricultural Implement Manufacturers.
FURST & BRADLEY, 56 to 70 North Jefferson-st.
Agricultural Warehouses.
R. A. TILTON & CO., 181 Lake-st.
Apothecaries and Chemists.
BLISS & SHARP, 144 State and 194 Twenty-second-st.
BUCK & RAYNER, [illegible] Clark & [illegible] State, cor. Madison.
Artists' and Painters' Materials.
JEVNE & ALMINI, 150 and 154 Clark-st.
C. T. RANDOLPH & CO., [illegible] Michigan-av.
Attorneys and Counsellors.
L. C. BRAINARD, Room 1, Morrison Block.
Awnings, Tents, &c.
GILBERT HUBBARD & CO., 205 and 207 So. Water-st.
Banking.
C. J. HOLLANBEE & SON, S. E. corner Clark and Washington-sts.
Belting Manufacturers.
W. H. WHITAKER, 193 Lake-st. [illegible]
MUNSON & CO., 14 and 16 West Randolph-st.
Belting and Rubber Goods.
HALLOCK & WHEELER, 193 Lake-st.
Boots and Shoes (Wholesale).
GOLDMAN BROS., 82 Lake-st.
C. M. HENDERSON & CO., 78 and 80 Wabash-av.
Boots and Shoes (Wholesale and Retail).
BULLOCK BROS., 10 Lake-st.
Booksellers, Stationers, and News-Dealers.
THE WESTERN NEWS CO., 121 and 123 State-st.
Blank Books, Steam Printing and Stationery.
CULVER, PAGE & HOYNE, 118 and 120 Lake-st.
J. W. MIDDLETON, Manufacturer, 125 Dearborn-st.
PORTER & FOSTER, 97 Clark-st.
RAND, McNALLY & CO., 51 Clark-st.
SMEAL, [illegible] & Co., 52 Dearborn-st.
Book Binders' Stock, &c.
CULVER, PAGE & HOYNE, 118 and 120 Lake-st.
Boys' Clothing.
JOHN H. DICKSON, Agent, 76 Madison-st.
Brass Founders.
WESTERN STAR METAL CO., Brass Founders and Finishers, No. 12 South Canal-st.
Brushes.
JOHN AMES & CO., 43 State-st.
Buildings Raised and Moved.
E. F. BOSLEY, 113 West Washington-st.
Carriages.
BRADLEY & SMITH, 135 State-st.
THOMAS H. BROWN, 54 Adams-st.
COAN & TEN BROEKE M'f'g Co., 87 and 89 Adams-st.
HENRY WILLETS, corner State and Twelfth-sts.
Chromos, Engravings and Frames.
CHAS. F. COGGESHALL (J. Milton Brown, Manager), 124 Dearborn-st.
MARTIN O'BRIEN, 85 State-st.
SAMMONS, CLARK & CO., 137 and 139 S. Clark-st.
Clocks, &c.
AMERICAN CLOCK CO., 159 Lake-st.
WATERBURY CLOCK CO., 151 Lake-st.
Clothing, &c.
EDWARDS, BLUETT & CO., [illegible] Randolph-st.
CHARLES P. KELLOGG & CO., [illegible] Dearborn-st.
H. H. HUSTED, 163 and 165 Randolph-st.
Crockery and Glassware (Wholesale).
KETCHUM & MARTIN, 48 Randolph-st.
S. B. PARKHURST, 22 Michigan-av.
Crockery, Glass, &c. (Wholesale and Retail).
IRA F. BOWEN & CO., 107 Wabash-av.
BURLEY & TYRRELL, 45 and 47 Lake-st.
EATON & BROWN, 71 Randolph-st.
A. FICK, 70 Lake-st.
Crockery, Stoneware, etc. (Wholesale).
JOHNSON & ABBEY, 47 and 49 Illinois-st.
Coach and Saddlery Hardware.
HAYDEN & KAY, 45 and 47 Lake-st.
Coal, Hard and Soft.
MINER T. AMES & CO., No. 1 West Randolph-st.
B. HOLBROOK, 104 LaSalle-st.
Druggists (Wholesale).
E. BURNHAM & SON, 1 and 3 Randolph-st.
FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, 22, 24 and 26 Market-st.
HURLBUT & EDSALL, 22 Lake-st.
LOCKWOOD & [illegible], 109 Lake-st., cor. Wabash.
VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, [illegible] Lake-st.
Druggists' Glassware, &c. (Wholesale).
T. H. HOLDEN, 61 South Water-st.
Dry Goods (Wholesale).
BOWEN, HUNT & WINSLOW, 15 and 17 Randolph-st.
CARSON, PIRIE & CO., 118 and 120 State-st.
JOHN V. FARWELL & CO., 70 and 72 Wabash-av.
Dry Goods (Wholesale and Retail).
J. B. SHAY, 112, 114 and 116 Lake-st.
Fancy Dry Goods and Notions (Wholesale).
D. W. & A. KEITH & CO., 73 and 75 Wabash-av.
Farm Tools.
ATWATER & CO., 122 Randolph-st.
Farm and Freight Wagons.
BISHOP & FRIENDS, 12, 14 and 16 South Jefferson-st.
File Manufacturers.
CHICAGO FILE WORKS, 135 South Water-st.
Fire Extinguishers.
THE BABCOCK, [illegible] Washington-st.
Furs, Hats, Caps, &c. (Retail).
BARRETT & HAMMOND, 106 Lake-st.
General Commission Merchants.
UNDERWOOD & CO., 179 Washington-st.
Gun Powder.
HAZARD POWDER CO., 4 State-st.
[illegible]
PUTNAM FIRE [illegible] Lake-st.
Furniture.
J. [illegible], 167 Lake-st.
B. B. CARTER & CO., 187 to 193 Lake-st.
GILBERT & SAMPSON, 112 and 116 State-st.
H. LIEBENSTEIN & CO., 167 and 169 Randolph-st.
WM. W. STRONG, 189 Randolph-st.
Groceries, Wines, &c.
JAMES R. HODGES, 84 State-st.
Glass Shades and Wax Materials.
WEST & CO., 149 Lake-st.
Guns and Sporting Goods.
E. E. EATON, 181 Lake-st.
FOLSOM BROTHERS, 194 Lake-st.
JAMES H. FOSTER & CO., 131 Lake-st.
Hosiery, Notions, &c. (Wholesale).
SEYMOUR, CARTER & CO., 62 and 64 Wabash-av.
Hardware, &c. (Wholesale).
WM. BLAIR & CO., 173 and 176 Randolph-st.
EDWIN HUNT & SONS, 58 Lake-st.
MARKLEY, ALLING & CO., 23 Lake-st.
MILLER BROS. & KEEP, 10 State-st.
[illegible] & BREAKEY, 72 Lake-st., cor. State.
Hardwood Lumber.
HENRY B. HOLDEN, Market-st., corner Jackson.
Hats, Caps, Furs, and Millinery.
KEITH BROTHERS, 71 and 73 Wabash-av.
Hot Air Furnaces.
M. W. LESTER & SON, 15, 17 and 19 North State-st.
PRATT, WENTWORTH & CO., 161 Lake-st.
House Furnishing Goods.
J. C. CONSTANT & CO., 124 and 126 State-st.
Horse Nails Manufactory.
N. W. HORSE NAIL CO., 62 West Van Buren-st.
Iron and Heavy Hardware (Wholesale).
HALL, KIMBARK & CO., 80 and 82 Michigan-av.
KIRK, COLEMAN & CO., 14 and 16 Wells-st.
Leather, Findings, &c.
PAGE, BRO. & CO., 51 Lake-st.
Loan and Real Estate Agents.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 LaSalle-st.
D. G. HAMILTON & CO., 126 South Clark-st.
WILLIS M. HITT, 12 Tribune Building.
CHARLES B. HOLMES, 128 Washington-st.
HUBBARD & JACKSON, 128 Dearborn-st.
S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 77 Dearborn-st.
WM. D. KERFOOT, 90 Washington-st.
SAMPSON & DREW, 2 Metropolitan Block.
SNYDER & LEE, 4 Metropolitan Block.
H. O. MORRY, 12 Metropolitan Block.
Life Insurance.
CHARTER OAK, 1 Tribune Building.
CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE, [illegible] Washington-st.
MUTUAL LIFE, N. Y., 47 Clark-st.
Looking Glasses, Frames, Etc.
H. A. FOSTER, 69 Adams-st.
W. T. NOBLE & CO., 109 State-st.
Machinery, &c.
J. A. FAY & CO., 100 Lake-st.
Marble and Granite Works.
JACOB L. SCHUERMAN, corner Clark and Adams.
Mantels (Slate and Marble).
KNAPP, [illegible]WELL & CO., 225 Dearborn-st.
Music Publishers.
RUFUS BLANCHARD, [illegible] Lake-st.
GEO. F. CRAM & CO., 105 Lake-st.
Organs and Melodeons.
W. W. KIMBALL, 63 Washington-st.
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., 61 Washington-st.
Oils, Paints, Colors, &c.
CHASE, HANFORD & CO., 51 South Water-st.
LEWIS, [illegible] & CO., 93 and 95 Madison-st.
PAGE & SPRAGUE, 12 and 14 Dearborn-st.
Oil Cups.
HOYT'S PATENT LUBRICATORS, 153 Lake-st.
Paper Boxes.
D. F. BARRETT & CO., 141 Lake-st.
KITCHIN & DUCK, 92 Michigan-av.
HENRY SCHULTZ, 27 State-st.
Paper Manufacturers.
BRADNER, SMITH & CO., 119 & 121 Madison-st.
CLEVELAND PAPER CO., 94 Washington-st.
CULVER, PAGE & HOYNE, 118 and 120 Lake-st.
LAFLIN, BUTLER & CO., [illegible] Market-st.
Saws with Patent Inserted Teeth.
E. W. SPAULDING & BROS., 53 and 55 N. Clinton-st.
Pianos, Music, &c.
J. BAUER & CO., 69 Washington-st.
LYON & HEALY, 150 South Clark-st.
REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 67 Dearborn-st.
W. W. KIMBALL, 63 Washington-st.
Picture Frames and Mouldings.
SAMMONS, CLARK & CO., 137 and 139 S. Clark-st.
Pumps, Gas Pipe, and Steam Hardware.
W. W. AUSTIN & CO., 251 and 253 South Water-st.
Real Estate Agents.
D. COLE & SON, 122 West Madison-st.
J. H. REES & CO., 90 Dearborn-st.
Registers and Ventilators.
RANGE BROTHERS, 128 State-st.
Safes, Locks, &c.
S. H. HARRIS, Manufacturer, 26 South Canal-st.
PRATT & COVERT, 90 Washington-st.
TEWILLIGER & CO., 54 Washington-st.
J. M. TERWILLIGER, 50 Washington-st.
Salt, Cement, and Stucco.
HASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER, 98 S. Water-st.
Scale Manufacturers.
CHICAGO SCALE CO., 64 and 66 West Washington-st.
FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO., 137 & 139 State-st.
FORSYTH SCALE WORKS, 177 Lake-st.
School and Office Furniture.
A. H. ANDREWS & CO., 111 State-st.
HENRY M. SHERWOOD, 165 Madison-st.
Sewing Machines.
AETNA, 128 State-st.
ELLIPTIC, [illegible] State-st.
GROVER & BAKER, 155 Washington-st.
THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO., 122 State-st.
WHEELER & WILSON, 155 Lake-st.
WILLCOX & GIBBS, 133 Lake-st.
Show Cases (New Styles).
D. BARCLAY, Manufacturer, 101 State-st.
Soapstone Stoves, &c.
ILLINOIS SOAPSTONE STOVE CO., 42 Monroe-st.
Stoves, Furnaces and Ranges.
RANGE BROTHERS, 128 State-st.
BARLOW & WELLS, 155 Lake-st.
FULLER, WARREN & CO., 64 State-st.
PRATT, WENTWORTH & CO., 161 Lake-st.
Steam Engines, &c.
AMES ENGINES, 72 South Canal-st.
BLANDY'S ENGINES, 92 South Canal-st.
F. W. RAY & CO., 33 North Jefferson-st.
RICHARDS' ENGINES, [illegible] Jefferson-st.
Stoves, Hardware, Etc.
J. J. SQUIER, 101 Lake-st.
Teas (Wholesale).
E. SHERWOOD & CO., 51 Washington-st.
Twines, Cordage, &c.
GILBERT HUBBARD & CO., 205 & 207 South Water-st.
Vinegar Works.
G. G. E. PRUSSING, 173 and 175 State-st.
Watch Materials (Wholesale).
KEARNEY & SWARTCHILD, 119 Lake-st., up stairs.
Watches, Jewelry, &c. (Wholesale).
[illegible] & CO., 131 Lake-st.
[illegible]
HENRY OPPENHEIMER & CO. (Importers of [illegible]
NATIONAL (ELGIN) WATCH CO., 157 & 161 Lake-st.
STARR & ALLEN, 209 Lake-st.
Watches, Jewelry, etc. (Wholesale and Retail).
GILES, BRO. & CO., 142 Lake-st.
[illegible]
[illegible] & HAMILTON, 125 Lake-st.
Wines, Liquors, Cigars (Wholesale).
GROMMES & ULLRICH, 13 South Clark-st.

FINANCIAL.

NEW LOAN OF THE UNITED STATES.

IMPORTANT CIRCULAR.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, 1871.

Public notice is hereby given that books will be open on the 6th day of March next in this country and in Europe, for subscriptions to the National Loan, under the Act approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An Act to authorize the Refunding of the National Debt," and the Act in amendment thereof, approved Jan. 20, 1871.

The proposed loan comprises three classes of bonds, namely:

First. Bonds to the amount of five hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after ten years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly, in coin, at the rate of five per cent per annum.

Second. Bonds to the amount of three hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after fifteen years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin at the rate of four and a half per cent per annum.

Third. Bonds to the amount of seven hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after thirty years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four per cent per annum.

Subscriptions to the loan will have preference in the following order, namely:

First—Subscriptions that may be first made for five per cent. Bonds to the amount of two hundred millions of dollars, of which there will be reserved, for twenty days, one-half for subscribers in this country and one-half for subscribers in foreign countries.

Second. Subscribers for equal amounts of each class of bonds.

Third. Subscriptions for equal amounts of bonds bearing interest at the rate of four and a half per cent, and of bonds bearing interest at the rate of five per cent.

Fourth. Subscriptions for any five per cent bonds that may not be subscribed for in the preceding classes.

When a subscription is made, the subscriber will be required to deposit 2 per cent of the amount thereof in coin or currency of the United States, or in bonds of the class to be exchanged, to be accounted for by the government when the new Bonds are delivered, and payment may be made either in coin or in bonds of the United States, known as Five-twenty Bonds, at their par value.

The coin received in payment will be applied to the redemption of five-twenty bonds, and the debt of the United States will not be increased by this loan.

The bonds will be registered or issued with coupons, as may be desired by subscribers. Registered bonds will be issued of the denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000; and coupon bonds of each denomination except the last two. The interest will be payable in the United States, at the office of the Treasurer, any Assistant Treasurer, or designated depositary of the government, quarterly, on the first days of February, May, August, and November, in each year.

The bonds of the several classes aforesaid, and the interest thereon, are exempt from the payment of all taxes or dues to the United States, as well as from taxation in any form, by or under State, municipal, or local authority.

After maturity, the bonds last issued will be first redeemed, by classes and numbers, as may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The bonds will be issued at the United States Treasury, but the agents for the negotiation of the loan in Europe are authorized to make arrangements with subscribers for the transmission of the bonds to the agents through whom subscriptions may be received.

Subscribers in the United States will receive the new bonds of the agents with whom the subscriptions are made.

In the United States, the National Banks are authorized to receive subscriptions, and subscriptions may also be made at the office of the Treasurer of the United States, or of any Assistant Treasurer, or at the Designated Depositaries at Buffalo, N. Y.; Chicago, Ill.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Louisville, Ky.; Mobile, Ala., and Pittsburgh, Penn.

The following banking houses are also authorized to act as agents in receiving subscriptions in the United States, viz.:

NEW YORK CITY.

Austin Baldwin & Co.
Baker & Kitchen.
A. Belmont & Co.
Blake Brothers & Co.
Brown Brothers & Co.
Budge, Schiff & Co.
Cecil, Stout & Thayer.
John J. Cisco & Son.
Clark, Dodge & Co.
Henry Clews & Co.
Jay Cooke & Co.
Dabney, Morgan & Co.
Thomas Denny & Co.
Drexel, Winthrop & Co.
Duncan, Sherman & Co.
Fisk & Hatch.
Frank & Gans.
Gibson, Casanova & Co.
Gleichmann, Der Ancey.
Hatch & Foote.
W. T. Hatch & Son.
Edward Haight.
E. A. Hebert's Sons.
Howes & Macy.
James G. King's Sons.
Kountze Brothers.
Leonard, Sheldon & Foster.
Maitland, Phelps & Co.
Marx & Co.
Morton, Bliss & Co.
P. M. Myers & Co.
George Opdyke & Co.
R. D. Randolph & Co.
Reid, Leo & Co.
Security Bank.
J. & W. Seligman & Co.
Kuhn, Loeb & Co.
Soutter & Co.
Edward Sweet & Co.
Moses Taylor & Co.
Trevor & Colgate.
Tuttle Brothers.
Union Trust Co.
Van Schaick & Co.
Vermilye & Co.
L. Von Hoffman & Co.
Wells, Fargo & Co.
Winslow, Lanier & Co.
[illegible] & [illegible].

CHICAGO, ILL.

Hibernian Banking Association.
Lunt, Preston & Kean.
National Loan and Trust Company.
Merchants' Savings, Loan and Trust Company.
Geo. C. Smith & Bro.
Wrenn, Ullman & Co.
State Saving Institution.

GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

MONEY TO LOAN.
THE
STATE SAVINGS INSTITUTION
Nos. 80 and 82 LaSalle-st.,
Has Money to Loan on
REAL ESTATE,
UNITED STATES BONDS,
Chicago City, and Cook County Bonds,
AND
Other Cash Collaterals.
JOHN C. HAINES, President.
JOHN C. DORE, Vice President.
N. B. KIDDER, Cashier.
C. D. BICKFORD, Assistant Cashier.

MONEY TO LOAN
On First-Class Improved City Property, at 8 per cent. We also have money to purchase good mortgages and short-time paper.
C. D. ALDERSON & CO.,
115 Dearborn-st.

Loans, on Real Estate
In Chicago and vicinity, for three to five years, loans promptly by
BAIRD & BRADLEY,
Phoenix Building, 90 LaSalle-st.

PAPER COLLARS.

$10, LESS 20 PER CENT
will buy one thousand
PAPER COLLARS,
Round Corners, Linen Finish, and Cloth Back.
Send [illegible] card for discount on 10,000.
SARATOGA COLLAR CO.,
[illegible] South Water-st., Chicago, Ill.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.
PALMER, FULLER & CO.,
Wholesale manufacturers of
Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, &c.
Have removed to their new works,
Corner West Twenty-second and Union-sts., Chicago.

REMOVAL.
BLISS & SHARP, Druggists, have removed from No. 144 Lake-st., to their new and spacious store, No. 144 State-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

NEW GOODS AT LOW PRICES.
Gold and Silver Watches, Chains, Jewelry, Solid Silver and Plated Ware.
At TYLER'S,
108 South Clark-st.
All articles warranted as represented. Watches and jewelry carefully repaired.

GIFT DISTRIBUTION.

$823,000
In Cash Gifts, to be Distributed by the New York Cash Prize Co.
EVERY TICKET DRAWS A PRIZE.
[illegible]

FURNITURE.

FASHIONABLE
FURNITURE
[illegible]
Wm. W. Strong,
189 Randolph-st.

GIFT CONCERT.

GRAND
GIFT CONCERT
By the Milwaukee Musical Society, of
MILWAUKEE, WIS.,
Wednesday Eve., April 26, 1871.
$80,000
IN CASH PRIZES!
To be Distributed in GREENBACKS, as follows:

1 Gift	$25,000	$25,000
1 Gift	5,000	5,000
5 Gifts	1,000	5,000
20 Gifts	500	10,000
50 Gifts	100	5,000
100 Gifts	50	5,000
500 Gifts	20	10,000
1,500 Gifts	10	15,000
2,177 Gifts		$80,000

100,000 Tickets at $2.00 each are to be sold.

The drawing will take place immediately after the Concert, and will be conducted by the following gentlemen: [illegible]

This Grand Concert has been arranged in order to relieve the Musical Society of the indebtedness of its existence, and well known by its laudable efforts toward the development of music in the Northwest. [illegible]
All persons will be notified of [illegible] principal cities of the Union.

WM. H. JACOBS,
Pres't Milwaukee Musical Society, Cashier Second Ward Savings Bank.
EMIL WALLBER,
Secretary Milwaukee Musical Society.
[illegible] Cashier Milwaukee National Bank.
☞ W. S. WARREN, Agent, [illegible] Dearborn-st.

DOESKINS.

Deer Island
AND
Humboldt
DOUBLE WARP
DOESKINS
FOR SALE BY THE LEADING JOBBING AND RETAIL HOUSES THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.
THESE GOODS ARE UNSURPASSED IN MAKE, FINISH, AND COLORING.

SHIRTS.

SHIRTS.
Shirts made of N. Y. M. Muslin, with 2100 Linen, are per doz., to order $36.00
Wamsutta Muslin, with 2100 Linen 33.00
Lonsdale Muslin, with 2100 Linen 30.00
Our Linens are made to our order. [illegible]
WILSON BROS.,
134 AND 136 DEARBORN-ST., CHICAGO.
79 Fourth-st., Cincinnati, & Union Building, Troy, N. Y.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

INMAN LINE
MAIL STEAMERS.
Steam Semi-Weekly to and from New York, Queenstown, Liverpool, Londonderry and Glasgow.
Tickets sold to and from ENGLAND, IRELAND and [illegible]
First Cabin, to Liverpool or Queenstown, Gold [illegible]
Steerage, to Liverpool or Queenstown, Currency [illegible]
For further information, apply to F. C. BROWN, Agent, at the Company's office, 32 South Clark-st., Chicago, where cabin plans can be seen and rooms secured. Sight Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland for sale.

MEDICAL.

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION.
MARRIAGE GUIDE. A Private Counsellor to the married or those about to marry, on the physiological mysteries and revelations of the sexual system, with the latest discoveries in producing and preventing offspring. [illegible]
This is an interesting work of two hundred and twenty-four pages, with numerous engravings, and contains valuable information for those who are married, or contemplate marriage; still it is a book that ought to be under lock and key, and not laid carelessly about the house.
Sent to any one (free of postage) for fifty cents. Address DR. BUTTS' DISPENSARY, No. 12 North Eighth-st., St. Louis, Mo.
Notice to the Afflicted and Unfortunate.
[illegible]

BUY ME AND I'LL DO YOU GOOD.
ROOT AND PLANT
DR. HENRY'S
PILLS
By cleansing the Blood and regulating the Liver [illegible]

PROPOSALS.

Army Supplies.
OFFICE PURCHASING AND DEPOT C. S.,
Room No. [illegible], Merchants' Bldg. [illegible]
CHICAGO, Ill., March [illegible], 1871.
Sealed proposals [illegible]
[illegible]
Major and C. S. U. S. A.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, March 2, 1871.
SEALED PROPOSALS [illegible]
[illegible]

STORAGE.

STORAGE.
[illegible]

The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible]

TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

MONDAY, MARCH 13, 1871.

SUMNER AND GRANT.

The Senators who, in obedience to the commands of the President, so indecently hurried through the Senate the removal of Mr. Sumner from the position he had so long and so ably filled as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, were exceedingly unfortunate in the pleas they offered in extenuation of that act. They did not raise the question of his ability, or of his past services; they studiously refrained from any consideration of his knowledge of international law, his perfect familiarity with all the relations of our own government with other governments, and the careful study he has so long given to the constitutional bearings upon those relations; they carefully kept out of sight all reflections of regard and respect that might possibly be due to the oldest member of that body, and to whom, for a whole generation, the country had been accustomed to look up, despite of his personal weaknesses, with more than usual affection and reverence; and they utterly ignored the fact that for unimpeached and unimpeachable integrity as a statesman, for singular honesty of purpose in his long public career, for unexampled sacrifices to what he believed to be his public duty, his record is as bright and as clear and as perfect as that of any man who has written his name upon the page of American history. Could any of these things have been gainsaid, they would not have been forgotten; and that they were not forgotten is evident enough from the fact that they were hardly alluded to by his opponents, for to have given them their due weight would have been to confess the justice of the severest condemnation of the outrage of which they were guilty. But they advanced two pleas for their justification, each inconsistent with the other. They declared he must be removed because of his personal relations with the President, and they denied that these personal relations had anything to do with the question; but that the Chairman of the Committe on Foreign Relations must be removed because his views did not accord with the President's policy. But the two, after all, amount to the same thing, for to disagree with the President's policy has come to be considered as a personal difference, and a personal difference is held to be as sufficient ground for political ostracism. It was months ago declared that Mr. Sumner's attitude on the annexation of San Domingo demanded that he should be removed from his post in the Committee on Foreign Relations. So monstrous an assumption of Executive power over a co-ordinate branch of the government was received, at the time, rather as an outburst of the splenetic petulance of a partisan than the sober announcement to make a political innovation in our system of government. But events have shown that they were, in very deed, words of sober earnest and of positive intent. A member of the Cabinet has, since then, been removed from his post simply because he would not yield his convictions of official duty to the personal wishes of the President; a Commissioner of an important bureau, who had held his position under [illegible] administrations, and whose integrity has never been questioned, has met with a similar fate for precisely the same reason; and now the threat in Mr. Sumner's case has been fully carried out, and the President is warmly congratulated, for a [illegible], by his friends, that his personal wishes are paramount to all questions of public welfare, or party decency, or patriotic service, and are to be obeyed at all hazards. We have already shown, in former articles, how a similar assumption of power, on the part of the administration, in the case of Douglas, led to the destruction of a party which had ruled the country almost uninterruptedly since the organization of the Federal Government, and was one of the proximate causes of the bloodiest civil war the world has ever known. But history does not always repeat itself. Precisely the same cause is not likely to lead to precisely the same political effect among a thinking people, like those of this country, who watch events and understand results, and who, forewarned by what has happened before, will see to it that the like, under similar circumstances, shall not happen again. An administration that could, unchecked and unrebuked, when its purpose was understood, usurp a power unknown to the constitution and alien to the genius of our government, must have already become a despotism for which the only remedy is revolution. But we are not yet under despotic rule, and shall have to resort to no such remedy, because, taught by past experience, the inevitable tendency of these first steps is understood; an alarmed public opinion is already aroused, and will make itself felt, in one way or another, and will arrest, at the very outset, such attacks upon our system of government and such insidious inroads upon the liberties of the people. For the military services of General Grant the country is duly grateful, and it has shown its gratitude by bestowing upon him the highest office within its gift. But it has not forgotten, and it will be very careful now not to forget, that this reward was bestowed upon the soldier and not upon the statesman. As a statesman he is still upon trial with the great mass of his countrymen, and, before they pronounce upon him the favorable judgment as a statesman that they have awarded to him as a soldier, they will wait to see whether he possesses any other qualities than those that made him a good fighter. He possessed and he displayed precisely the qualities that were needed, in the peculiar conjunction of circumstances, in the General of an army whose duty it was to march to Richmond. Possibly the same quality may win in the On to San Domingo! But the question is, whether that quality is the one which the people most demand and most confide in in a civil ruler. The constitution is not a military code, nor our body of laws the rules of a drum-head court-martial. The statesman rules with the cerebrum and not with the cerebellum. In him we look for intellect and moral qualities of character; for large views of the affairs of government; for the highest consideration of the rights of the people; for the abnegation of mere selfish purposes and ends, and the power to avail himself of the wisest counsel, and to reach great and good results for the common welfare. The soldier may possess all these; but that profession does not necessarily call for their exhibition, for he may be a good fighter without them. It was with the hope that the soldier who fought so well might be equally valuable as a civil ruler that Grant was made President. Thus far the country is still, at best, in doubt as to whether it has most to fear or most to hope as to the results of that experiment. A President who departs so widely from the uniform example of all his predecessors, except in one illustrious instance, as to brook no difference of opinion in a co-ordinate branch of the government, and who resorts to the most despotic measures to crush that opinion, certainly does not command entire confidence in [illegible] mental and moral fitness to be the ruler of a free people. A President who [illegible] such a counsellor in most important affairs as Charles Sumner, a man wise and honest and unyielding in his own convictions, and insists upon [illegible] in his bosom such a counsellor as Simon Cameron, who is [illegible] ... a President who [illegible] confide; a President most of whose chosen advisers seem to be men of little wisdom and less character, and who seem to commend themselves to him chiefly because they are pliant to his will and know no higher law than to obey his behests; a President who, in many things, as in civil reform and in the choice of officers to administer different branches of the government, has certainly disappointed the public expectation, is not the President whom a confiding people expected to find in General Grant. Still anxiously and patiently waiting and looking for the fulfilment of that high promise with which the Administration came into office, it is undoubtedly a fact that the recent action of the Senate, at the dictation of General Grant, has caused a wide-spread anxiety and a suspicious watchfulness and apprehension which it will by no means be easy to do away with.

THE ILLINOIS RIVER.

The report of the Illinois River Improvement Commissioners states that, with the completion of the dam and lock now under construction, there will be continuous navigation from the south end of the canal to thirty miles below Peoria. With the completion of the proposed work there will be established a permanent depth of water in the river of seven feet for 220 miles, thus securing at all seasons the means of navigation for steamboats to LaSalle, and thence by canal to Lake Michigan. In no part of the United States has a water-course of such length been secured permanently for so small a sum of money. The value of the work is conceded and its cheapness admitted, but the objection is,—Why tax the people of the whole State for that which benefits only those counties lying along the river and canal? The same objection is made to the canal, and votes are refused for this appropriation because members assume that the benefits of the work are purely local to the river counties. Is this objection well founded, or is it not the result of a neglect to examine the subject? When this work is completed, steamboats of 1,500 tons can travel, uninterruptedly, between LaSalle and New Orleans, and between LaSalle and all points upon the Ohio River and the Upper Mississippi. Canal-boats, carrying each 8,000 bushels of grain, can be towed in numbers, ten of them passing the river locks at a time. A single towboat can carry boats bearing 1,500,000 feet of lumber through these locks at one time. The navigation of this water route will be profitable, because there will be freights in both directions. This city ships, annually, 600,000,000 feet of lumber. This lumber goes to all parts of this State, and to Missouri and Iowa.

The cost of freights on the canal and river, when this work is completed, will not exceed 1 cent per ton per mile. Is any portion of the State interested in this work, save those counties along the river and canal? Every county on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers is interested as deeply as is Peoria. The Ohio River counties, and those on the Wabash, have recently obtained direct communication by rail with St. Louis and Chicago. The opening of the Illinois River to permanent navigation will establish a regular trade between Peoria and LaSalle and all other points on the river, and Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, and there will be no lack of steamboat opportunities for freights to and from the Ohio River and the Wabash River counties, and the Illinois and Michigan Canal. It makes no difference to the people of the Ohio River counties whether they ever ship a pound of freight to or from Chicago by the canal and river, so long as they can do so; the effect upon railroad freights will be just the same. So long as a man can ship by the water route for one dollar as much freight as the railroad would, in the absence of that water route, carry for four dollars, he has a protection against excessive railroad tariffs of greater value than all the statutes the Legislature can devise. The water route of necessity controls the rate of freight on all railroads between competing points. The towns of Illinois, between St. Louis and Chicago, whether on the line of the river and canal or not, will derive equal benefit from the cheap freights, because, so long as they can receive and ship by water they have a check upon the railroads. To all the counties west of the Illinois River the [illegible] a direct benefit. They can forward to, or receive from, the towns on the Mississippi or Illinois Rivers all the freights they have, and thus enjoy directly the benefit of the canal. There will spring up, all along the river, depots for the reception and shipment of freights, not only for the river districts, but for the interior. Macoupin County is not on the Illinois River, and yet there is a large trade between that county and this city in the article of flour alone. So long as that flour can be shipped, if necessary, to Alton, and thence by fleets of boats to Chicago, the millers of Macoupin cannot be plundered by railroad freights. Though, if this river improvement be completed, not one barrel of Macoupin flour may ever come here by that route, it will be because the existence of that route so restrains the railroad tariffs that it will be cheaper to forward by rail. Cheap freights on one railroad running north and south will control freights on all competing railroads, and, so long as the people of the Ohio River counties, and the counties on the Mississippi River, south of the mouth of the Illinois, can send and receive freights by this cheap water route, the canal and river rates must regulate the rates on railroads, because, in directly controlling the rates on one railroad, they indirectly, but effectually, control the rates on other roads running in the same general direction, and upon all connecting roads. As soon as this river improvement will be completed, there will, of necessity, spring up railroads communicating from all points to the river towns. It will be to the interest of all such local roads to encourage traffic by the water route, and thus, in five years from the day when steamboats can enter the Illinois River and connect with the canal, the rates of freight on the water route will regulate the rates on every railroad in Illinois.

It will be seen, therefore, that the primary object is to establish one free public highway, open to any man who can purchase a boat, whether a New Orleans packet or a canal-boat. To this route, of necessity, an immense amount of freight, such as lumber, will be immediately transferred. To save the remainder, railroad charges must be reduced to an approximation to the rates on the water route, and, reduced on one road, they must, of necessity, be reduced on another. Freights from St. Louis to Chicago are the same over the Alton & St. Louis Road and over the Illinois Central, though the two roads do not pass in any instance through the same region, until they reach this county. Under the new system the old severe discriminations by which railroads made up in charges on counties where they had no competition for reductions made in counties where there was competition are prohibited, and hereafter freights are to be proportioned according to through rates. This water route will compete with both these roads from their respective termini; and, whatever rates the railroads may establish to compete with the river and canal, between St. Louis and Chicago, must hereafter be the rate, proportioned by distance, for all freights on those roads to and from all stations, no matter how remote they may be from the canal or river. The completion of the river route, therefore, establishes the rates of railroad freights to and from Marion, Jefferson, Clay, Jasper, Effingham, Shelby, Coles, Champaign, Ford, Iroquois, Kankakee, Sangamon, Logan, McLean, and Livingston Counties, as well as it does from Alton, Beardstown, Peoria, Cairo, St. Louis, or Chicago.

The whole State, therefore, is as deeply interested in having this free highway, which shall control all railroad tariffs and defeat all monopolies, as are the cities and counties along the river and canal.

The poor, starving millionaires who own the Union Pacific Railroad, having got the Secretary of the Treasury to demand prompt payment of the interest on their bonds, and thus depreciate the stock of the road so that they, the millionaires, with Thomas A. Scott at their head, could get hold of all that stock at beggarly rates, and having so worked upon the sympathies of Congress as to get relieved from the [illegible] of Boutwell, are now ready to "bull" their stock. Accordingly, Mr. President Scott announces that the road will, undoubtedly, earn a clear income of $4,500,000 the coming year, and that its finances are in splendid condition. The people who pay fares and taxes both to keep this railroad in splendid condition are hoping that the starving millionaires referred to will soon magnanimously determine to relieve the government of the burden of paying the interest on their bonds.

THE ELECTION IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

To-morrow comes the election in New Hampshire, to which the popular mind will be directed with more interest than usually on odd years, because of the forebodings of disaffection in the Republican party, which have been evoked by recent events at Washington. We published, a few days ago, the names of the candidates for the principal offices, together with the figures of recent elections in the Granite State. The candidates of the Republican and Democratic parties are:

	Republican.	Democratic.
Governor..	James Pike.	James A. Weston.
R. R. Com'r..	D. W. Buckminster.	D. Gilchrist.
Congress:		
First Dist...	Wm. B. Small.	E. A. Hibbard.
Second Dist..	Aaron F. Stevens.	Samuel N. Bell.
Third Dist...	Simon G. Griffin.	H. W. Parker.

Besides these, there are two other tickets in the field—the Temperance ticket and the Labor Reform ticket. The former of these is, practically, a nullity, as the Republicans headed off the temperance movement by nominating for Governor a minister of the Gospel, whose record was such as to satisfy the Washingtonian element. Of the Congressional candidates, Hibbard is supported by both Democrats and Labor Reformers. The long and uninterrupted Republican record of New Hampshire is well known. The late members of Congress, however, though all Republicans, went in by majorities of only 1,762 in the First District, 1,647 in the Second, and 563 in the Third. It is not unlikely that the combination against Small, in the First District, will be sufficient to defeat him. The vote for Governor in 1870, when, as now, there were four tickets in the field, stood:

Stearns, Republican	[illegible]
Bedell, Democrat	[illegible]
Flint, Labor Reform	[illegible]
Burrows, Prohibitionist	[illegible]

Stearns' majority over all being 1,353.

This year the Republicans have their campaign better organized than then; and it has been generally conceded, before the recent unwise act of the Republican majority in the Senate in regard to Senator Sumner, that the Republicans would carry the State as usual. If a contrary result should take place, it would be attributable, without contradiction, to the demoralizing effect produced by the action of the Senate caucus in deposing a representative Republican from his place of honor at the beck of Executive authority. But it can hardly be expected that the state of feeling which seems to be developing among Republicans will travel so rapidly as to affect, to any considerable extent, the result in New Hampshire to-morrow.

The British Telegraph System.

Mr. Scudamore, the Secretary of the British Post Office, who has had charge of uniting the telegraph with the postal service, has recently made a report to the Postmaster General, giving a history of the steps which resulted in the union, showing the benefits expected to be realized, the difficulties encountered, and what has been already accomplished.

The report is of great interest, but we have room for only a synopsis.

The objects to be attained were:

I. The reduction and simplification of the charges. This has been accomplished by the substitution of a uniform rate of one shilling; for a tariff of 1s for distances under 100 miles; 1s 6d between 100 and 200 miles; 2s for distances exceeding 200 miles, and from 3s upwards between England and Ireland. The average cost to the public is now 1s 1d; formerly it was 1s 7d, so that the average cost has been reduced by nearly one-third.

II. The extension of the wires from railway stations lying outside of town populations to Post Offices in the centre of such population, and their extension into the suburbs of cities. Although the railway stations at which telegrams are received for the Post Office are nearly as numerous as the regular postal telegraph stations ([illegible] of the former to [illegible] of the latter), these last are so much more convenient to the public that 91 per cent of the telegrams are forwarded from them, and only 9 per cent from the railway stations. There were 300 cities in which these companies had offices, generally within a few yards of each other. Many of these have been dispensed with, and their cost applied to the maintenance of other places where the convenience of the public required them. Plates are given in the report showing the location of offices in several of the large cities under the old and new systems. Liverpool formerly had 16 offices, 7 of them duplicates; now it has 34. Manchester had 20—10 duplicates; now it has 32. Edinburgh had 9—4 duplicates; now it has 16. Twenty-six per cent of the telegrams handed in at Liverpool, and 40 per cent of those received at Manchester are handed in at the stations opened by the Post Office.

It has already opened 900 additional offices, and is proceeding with this work at the rate of 20 to 30 a week, and has now 90 offices, which wait, either for clerks or instruments, to be opened.

III. Such a complete separation of the commercial telegraph system as would entirely relieve the commercial wires of railway messages. Wherever this joint occupation of wires prevailed, the delay in the transmission of messages was only to be measured by hours. This end has been entirely gained, to the great benefit as well of the railroad as the commercial business.

IV. Free trade in the collection of news for the press, with low rates for its transmission. The anticipated results have followed. He has sent during the session of Parliament nearly 6,000 words of news daily; in the recess, 4,000 words daily to 306 subscribers in 144 towns. The Post Office daily sends 20,000 words in the session, and 15,000 in the recess to 1,106 subscribers in 365 towns.

Six newspapers are supplied with news, and the average number of words sent every night to each paper is 9,000, at a cost of $2,500 a year. A very large portion of every leading provincial paper now consist of news received by telegraph. The difficulties the department encountered Mr. Scudamore classifies under the following head:

Difficulties arising from the reluctance of the companies to extend their system so long as the proposal for the acquisition of the lines was under discussion. For five years prior to the transfer the system was very little extended, and, during a period of two years, it made no progress at all. Throughout the whole of that time the public had been crying for extensions, so that the Post Office started with large arrears of work upon its hands, and heavily in debt to public expectation.

Difficulties arising out of the nature of the change required by, and promised to, the public. The change demanded was sweeping and radical, and in carrying it out it was impossible for the department to avoid giving dissatisfaction to some classes. By high charges, and maintaining the offices mainly in the business centres of important towns, the companies have brought speculative men, and these only, to a free use of the telegraph. The general public, puzzled by a variable and complex tariff, regarded the telegraph as a medium of communication to be used only in times of necessity, and to look upon a telegram with fear. Many, even, were unable to open one without apprehension.

V. The establishment of a low, uniform, and very simple tariff. The popularizing of the telegraph has already put the use within the reach of everyone, and has made that which had before served the wealthy or the speculative minister to all the necessities of social and domestic life. It is believed that, formerly, in some way or other, good customers had the preference, and it is certain that good districts had a preference. The operations of the postal system have given great satisfaction to large numbers of persons who have no special motive to declare their satisfaction, while a large part of the dissatisfaction which at first existed, and which is now fast dying away, came from a class which had hitherto been the privileged class.

The number of messages forwarded by the companies prior to the transfer was about 6,000,000 a year:

For the quarter ending June 30, 1870	[illegible]
For the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1870	[illegible]
For the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1870	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

The number for the current quarter, it is expected, will exceed that of the past quarter. A large number of new and improved instruments for transmitting the messages have been procured. [illegible] The Wheatstone Automatic is the best in the world. We constantly get ninety messages an hour on each, and many circuits have often done one hundred and fifty and one hundred and sixty messages in an hour.

On January 19, 1871, 510 messages were sent over one wire in four hours. With the ordinary Morse instrument not more than 160 could have been sent. In times of great pressure, and resulting from a sudden glut of business, or from the breaking down of wires, by putting on an additional staff, and working the instrument at high speed, one wire can be made to do the work of four. They have been able to obtain only a few of these instruments, but they are now at work on twenty circuits.

Mr. Scudamore says the department is on the eve of fulfilling all its promises to the Parliament and the public, and that, if its progress up to the present time has not appeared to keep pace with the expectations of the public, it has been at least as rapid as the circumstances in which it has been placed would permit; that even in the first year of its operation it will very nearly obtain the estimated gross annual revenue, and that the financial results will be not less favorable than those predicted for it.

We recorded, in yesterday's issue, a case of wanton indulgence in the habit of fast and reckless driving upon our city thoroughfares. The evil has long been a flagrant one, not only on such drives as Wabash and Michigan avenues, but even in the most crowded thoroughfares in the business centre of the city, where it is no unusual sight to see drivers of vehicles come dashing around a corner in such mad and reckless haste as to leave the passing pedestrian no escape, short of a miracle, from serious—perhaps fatal—accident. In Chicago no one, especially in the dusk of the evening, when most pedestrians are on the street, passes a crossing without glancing anxiously up and down to the four points of the compass, and shuddering in momentary expectancy of being run down by some of these reckless Jehus. Accidents from such a cause do occur every day, and the police make but little note of them, notwithstanding there is an ordinance which ought, if enforced, to suppress the evil. Will not the particular instance to which we have alluded—that of an old lady dashed to the pavement and run over by a brutish driver (though his equipage denoted him to be one of those who set up for gentlemen), and by him left prostrate in the way, to die, for aught he knew—will not this outrage, which is but an exaggerated type of those daily occurring, lead the police authorities to do something toward insuring the abolition of the dangerous practice of fast and careless driving? Don't merely arrest a few drivers, who look as if they had no friends, but take them all to the Armory, fine them roundly, and keep doing so until they all learn that they have no license to maim and murder.

Massachusetts enjoys the luxury of a State Board of Health—a body which has usually been more ornamental than practically useful—but which, being incited thereto by sundry punches in the ribs by the press and the Legislature, has gone to work right zealously, producing some four hundred pages of closely printed statistics, chiefly on the subject of alcoholic drinks—that being now, as ever, an absorbing topic in the Massachusetts Legislature. This industrious Board of Health has been corresponding with all its might and main, during the last twelve months, with numerous parties, official and unofficial, at home and abroad, with reference to the effect of drunkenness upon the health. The net result of one hundred and sixty-four letters from various points in America is the conclusion that an improper indulgence in intoxicating liquors is injurious. The Massachusetts Board of Health, having developed this astonishing nugget of knowledge, may be dismissed for a holiday.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

The Illinois School Principals propose to hold a convention at Rockford on the 5th, 6th, and 7th of July next.

—At Pittsfield, on Tuesday last, Arthur Topliff, aged 14 years, son of J. J. Topliff, Circuit Clerk, was killed by the accidental discharge of a pistol in the hand of a boy named Frank DeWitt.

—At Nauvoo, on the 3d instant, Charles Yates and another young man, who had been hostile to each other for some time, met at a spelling school, where, from some trivial cause, the hatred which burned within them was rekindled and led to a hand-to-hand fight with knives. Yates was stabbed in the abdomen by the other and died from the effects of the wound on the 5th. The young man who stabbed Yates made his escape, and has not since been heard from.

—At Taylorville, March 9, John Pepper and a man named Logan went, while drunk, into a bakery and confectionery kept by Peter Mogan. The two men had been disturbing all the village with their rowdyism, and, when they were in Mogan's place, were outrageously noisy and boisterous. Mogan ordered them out, threatening to shoot them if they did not obey. He is known to be a desperate man, and Logan persuaded Pepper to go out. When they were on the sidewalk, Pepper turned about and kicked the door violently, so as to break the glass. Upon this Mogan came to the door and fired twice, the first ball striking Pepper over and near the heart, and the second entering the mouth and lodging near the base of the brain. At last accounts he was still alive, but either of the wounds is necessarily fatal. Mogan was taken into custody at once. He has shot several men within the past two years, but none of the previous victims of his violence were fatally wounded.

—The Galesburg Register of March 10 says: "On Saturday morning last, as Mr. William T. Dunn, his wife, and two children, of Oneida, were riding in a carriage at Macomb, whither they had gone to attend the deathbed of the mother of Mrs. Dunn, they collided with a runaway team, which resulted in a general smash-up, and in the serious injury of Mr. Dunn, his wife, one child, and the driver of the vehicle. Mr. Dunn's left arm was broken in two places, put out of joint at the elbow, and was otherwise injured and bruised. Mrs. Dunn's skull was broken; she bled profusely from the mouth and nose, [illegible]. One of the children, a little girl, it is thought, must die. A splinter, described to be as large as a man's two fingers, ran entirely through her bowels. The other child, a babe, escaped unhurt. It was asleep at the time, and was not even awakened by the accident. The driver, also, was badly bruised."

IOWA.

The Wapello Republican says that a farmer in that vicinity has a turkey that has laid 100 eggs in as many days.

—The brewers of Iowa and the States adjoining have called a meeting, to be held at Dubuque, on the 19th of April, to petition Congress to modify the tax on their business.

—The Jefferson Era learns that the young lady who married an Indian some time ago, in Green County, in a sudden freak of fancy, has not found it so romantic after all, and has left him.

—The St. Joseph (Mo.) Gazette of March 10 says: "On Tuesday the Sheriff of Marshall County, Kansas, passed through the city on his way to Iowa, having in charge General Foster, a prominent lawyer of Northern Kansas, who had been arrested, on a requisition from the Governor of Iowa, to answer a charge of bigamy and embezzlement. We were unable to glean any particulars in reference to the matter."

—The DesMoines Register has been shown a package of sugar made from the sap of the common box-elder, by Mr. T. A. Cooley, of Warren County. The Register says: "The sugar is clear, of a whitish-brown color, and tastes not unlike the maple product. Out of one gallon of sap, Mr. Cooley made a large teacup full of sugar, making it in the same manner that is pursued in reducing the sap of the maple to grained sugar. The sample will be forwarded to the Agricultural Department at Washington."

—Near Stuart, on the 6th inst., Willis, aged 5 years, son of William Gray, was found dead underneath a barn-door. It seems that the child went to the barn, and, in endeavoring to open the door, which shut rather tight, he stood right in front of it, and, as he got it open about a foot or two, and was tugging at it with all his little strength, the wind, which was very high that day, swept in through the opening he had made, and, pushing the door open with great violence, threw him down upon his back, passed over his feet, and up over the whole length of his body, until it reached his neck, and there lodged, choking him to death. He fell upon a slight incline, with his head higher than his feet, which accounts for the door stopping when it reached his neck.

WISCONSIN.

Religious revivals are in progress in different parts of the State. At Mineral Point over one hundred persons have been converted, and twenty-five have joined the church in Shullsburg. There are also revivals at Bloomington, Mount Hope, Little Grant, Mount Ida, and Beetown, in Grant County, and large numbers are being converted.

INDIANA.

Evansville rejoices in two men who average [illegible] pounds in weight and 6 feet [illegible] inches in height.

—Miss Melinda Hoover, residing near Corydon, fired upon and broke the leg of a burglar who was trying to enter her dwelling last Monday night.

—Governor Davis, of Texas, has returned to Indiana the State colors of the Twenty-sixth Indiana Regiment, which were captured near Morgan City, La., in 1863.

—Mr. James Skinner, aged 90 years, was married, on Friday, to Miss Nancy Plasier, aged 28, both the parties being residents of Fort Wayne.

—A fifty thousand pound hammer is being placed in position at the New Albany Steam Forge Works. Under this monster hammer is imbedded eleven thousand feet of timber, and upon the sides is nine thousand feet, making in all twenty thousand feet of heavy oak timber for a foundation.

—Mr. Wm. Tobrake, who is engaged in the dry goods business at Waynesville, in Bartholomew County, was waylaid and shot by a ruffian named Scott, a few days ago. Robbery was the motive for the attack, and, though the assailant was seen before he had finished his murderous work by two sons of Mr. T., he succeeded in making his escape. At latest accounts Scott had not been captured, and his victim was lying at the point of death.

MINNESOTA.

Mrs. Bella French, in her Western Progress, in giving an account of her visit to St. Paul and her lecture, says: "Several of the first ladies of St. Paul met us at the close of the lecture, kissed us, and bade us God speed in the good work. We also received flattering congratulations from a number of gentlemen, who looked as if they wished to kiss us, but were too bashful."

General Beauregard's only son has settled at Kansas City.

—At a recent meeting of the alumni of Washington University, in St. Louis, Hon. Thomas Allen pledged to the Trustees of the institution, for the establishment of a Professorship of Mining and Metallurgy, the interest for five years at 7 per cent, of the capital sum of $40,000—reserving the right, if this should prove acceptable, of making it, at any time, a perpetuity.

—The St. Louis Democrat of the 11th says: "Jeremiah Buckley, an Irishman, 45 years of age, living on Convent street, near Grand avenue, who had a deposit working at the Vandalia Railroad, [illegible] ... the river to see him. Arriving at East St. Louis, he crossed the river ... [illegible] ... the ice, and the body of ... [illegible] ... Buckley ... [illegible]"

—A horseman at an Osage ... [illegible] ... the discharge of his duties ... [illegible]

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car, was caught under the chin by a telegraph wire that passed across the track, and thrown beneath the cars, suffering thereby the loss of a leg, brought suit for damages against the telegraph company, and has recovered $9,000.

THE TERRITORIES.

The Boulder (Col.) News says of Erie, the new town at the coal mines: "There are forty-two dwellings; but only five of them are above ground."

—The Tucson Arizonian has the following "personal" advertisement: "The gentleman with red nose, No. 10 boots, and black eye with a patch on it, who bowed to a lady in scarlet, across the plaza, on Sunday, would like to become acquainted. Address S. G."

—The Salt Lake City News says:

"If Mary Phillips, born in Worcestershire, England, and dying in Kaysward, Utah, in the year 1871, and the 90th of her age, does not deserve the title of a mother in Israel, we know not who does. She came of Methodist stock, was a member of Lady Huntingdon's church for fifteen years, and afterward belonged to the United Brethren until a Mormon missionary converted her in 1840. She emigrated from England in 1844, and reached Nauvoo just before Jo. Smith was shot, and in time for the persecution of the Mormons which drove them out into the wilderness. She officiated in the capacity of midwife for forty-five years; and until she was ninety-six years of age waited upon some thirty women annually, and never lost a woman under her administration, and never a child until two years before her death. She had twenty-one children, two of whom were in the valley at the time of her death, the youngest 74 years of age, [illegible] thirty-five great-grandchildren. When 90 years old she gleaned twenty bushels of wheat and raised thirty bushels of potatoes, and dug and carried them into her cellar. She [illegible], and gave a good yoke of oxen the same year to emigrate the poor from Europe. During the first part of the winter of this same season she had a fall, dislocating her shoulder, and breaking her collar bone, which affected her afterward in her labors. She also [illegible] death, which is supposed to have [illegible] days. She [illegible] a will of all her property ... including some [illegible] to emigrate her relatives from England to Utah. She possessed a great memory, which she retained with her intellect in full up to her death. She appointed six of her grandsons to be her pall bearers, who fulfilled her request. She was supposed to be the oldest person in the Territory. Elder Woodruff preached her funeral sermon and spoke one hour, which was reported by Elder G. D. Watt, and was followed by Elder Wm. Kay and Bishop Layton. She was followed to the grave by a procession of sixty-one well-loaded wagons and carriages, besides seventy horsemen."

MISCELLANEOUS.

An Oregon medicine-woman, failing to bring rain when desired, the noble red men killed her, which was conclusive, if not satisfactory.

—A Hindoo physician has made his appearance in New York. He treats disease by the "Ilmotheropeian" process.

—At a recent fireman's celebration, in New Bedford, Mass., the following toast was proposed: "The firemen—the army that draws water instead of blood—shares instead of tears."

—A Shaker held forth in Dorset, Vt., the other day. He came out strong for female suffrage, and exhorted his hearers to withhold their suffrages from men of war, and from men who would marry; "for," thundered he, "whoever will marry will fight."

—The Boston Post tells of a man in Troy who left a boardinghouse just because a rat bit off his ear. When people get to be that particular about trifles, they ought to quit boarding and go to keeping house.

—Another outrage is reported from Harvard College, there having been, it is said, another explosion in one of the boarding houses on Monday night, causing considerable consternation. The room where the explosion took place was badly shattered, but no one was injured.

—Nearly the whole of the lemon crop in Sicily has been attacked by a parasite, which renders it almost valueless for the English market. The fact was discovered by the scientific committee of the Royal Horticultural Society. The juice is not much affected, but the rind, which is used so extensively by confectioners, is rendered utterly worthless.

—The Auditor of Louisiana has communicated to the Legislature the following rough estimate of the debt of the State, showing that it is in excess of the constitutional limit: Bonds actually issued, [illegible]; miscellaneous indebtedness, [illegible]; outstanding warrants, [illegible]; outstanding certificates of indebtedness, [illegible]; bonds authorized to be issued, [illegible]—total, [illegible].

—A Connecticut lawyer, who wished to cross the river on the ice, was told that it would be entirely safe to make the attempt if he crawled over on his hands and knees. Anxious to go, he humbled himself accordingly, and had laboriously got half-way across, when he was overtaken by a man driving along leisurely in a buggy. The rapidity with which he assumed an upright position was startling to the driver.

—One of the London papers has an amended version of the rumored secret treaty between Russia and Prussia. As part of the conditions, according to this story, Russia was to have intervened if France had been successful, to invade Austria if she demonstrated against Prussia, and, in case of a general European war, the two nations were to combine.

—A resident of Salem, Mass., is very angry with some young friends of his, who, the other day, for the sake of a joke, caused him to be annoyed by a long procession of callers, including two expressmen, a man with a load of wood, another with furniture, a third with a bundle of hay, a colored barber, a grocer with a can of oil, and finally a hearse and two carriages to attend his funeral.

—A woman who is in "a state of mind" over the question of ruffles or puffs, writes to the Citizen and Round Table that: "The triumph which a woman feels on being the recipient of unlimited male homage, or when she is the delight of male beings' eyes or the coveted of male beings' hearts, is but a rush-light, a farthing-dip, to the lambent lamp filled with the purest Astral oil, a gorgeous [illegible], compared with the ravishing rush of satisfaction, and complacency, and pure joy which feeds her noble soul when every woman in the room is green with envy of her. The utter earthiness of man's gross nature may probably prevent his appreciation of this exalted sensation, this transfiguration which takes place in the female bosom at intervals, but most women know it and feel it, and, in fact, I know how it is myself."

—Blind bats, if allowed to fly in a room, are found to have still a faculty which enables them to avoid threads stretched across. To account for this curious fact, efforts have been heretofore made to discover some peculiar nerve-endings by which the sense of touch is exalted in this creature; but without success. Dr. Joseph Schobl, of Prague, it is now announced, has discovered a peculiar disposition of nerve-fibers around the roots of the little hairs which cover the wings, to which he attributes this peculiar sense. He had the humanity to cover the bat's eyes with sticking-plaster, instead of putting them out; and his discovery is claimed to be something new. Apropos of this, it may be noted that oftentimes a person in the dark, or with the eyes closed, can detect the close proximity of a wall or door without direct touch, though, perhaps, by a confused feeling of the air.

—It was in this way that mirrors first came to be used for reflecting lighthouses, more than a hundred years ago: At a meeting of the Mathematical Association at Liverpool, a member said he could read a paragraph of a newspaper at ten yards' distance by the light of a farthing candle. This being on all sides doubted, a wager was laid; when the member took a wooden dish, and covered it with pieces of looking-glasses, which he fastened to the dish with putty. Having thus made a reflector, he placed it behind the farthing candle, and then, taking his position ten paces from the light, he read aloud to the whole assembly, and won the wager amid the greatest applause. Among the company was Captain Hutchinson, the master of the docks. He viewed this little experiment with extraordinary interest. He saw at once that, trifling as it appeared to be, it contained the germ of an invention of the first importance. In a word, what he then conceived upon the subject was afterward speedily reduced to practice; and with him originated the invaluable reflecting lighthouse built at Liverpool.

POLITICAL.

The Hon. Arthur Bingham, late State Treasurer of Alabama, has bought the Montgomery Journal, and will take entire management of the paper, which is the leading Republican journal of the State.

—The Chaplain, on opening a session of the Legislature, at Albany, N. Y., recently, prayed that "the men who are in the habit of loitering about the halls of the Legislature, with bribery in their hands, might be induced to see the error of their ways, and that their wicked designs, if they had any, might be thwarted."

—The Democratic journals of Kentucky are discussing the available candidates for Governor. Among those named are General D. C. Buell, Jesse D. Bright, J. Proctor Knott (late Congressman), and P. H. Leslie.

—The South Carolina Legislature adjourned last week. The railroad schemes, involving an addition of four millions or more to the State debt, were finally defeated. No addition of any kind to the State debt was made during the session, and the ordinary appropriations were largely cut down. The bill to fund all the existing liabilities of the State in a new [illegible] loan, and absolutely prohibiting any increase of the public debt until said loan is paid, unless such increase be authorized by a direct two-thirds vote of the people of the State, became a law.

—In the United States Senate, the right to a seat of Goldthwaite, of Alabama, is objected to on account of the alleged illegal constitution of the State Legislature; Vance, of North Carolina, is objected to on account of constitutional disability; and Blodgett, of Georgia, objected to on the ground that he was not elected, as required by law, by the Legislature elected last preceding the vacancy. The seats of McDonald, of Arkansas; Revels, of Mississippi, and Johnston, of Virginia, are vacant, with a prospect of the last inclosure being re-elected. Governor Alcorn and Clayton having declined the seats to which they were elected. The Virginia election has not yet taken place.

—Of the five colored Representatives in Congress, it is said that Mr. Elliott, of South Carolina, will be the leading man. He is an able speaker and a good debater. He is the appearance of a full-blooded negro. Mr. Rainey, of the same State, is a barber, has a good education, and is a fair Representative. Mr. DeLarge, also of South Carolina, is a native of Hayti. He has served in the South Carolina Legislature, and is an active politician. He was a teacher before entering public life. Mr. Wall, of Florida, is a native of the North, and is a printer. Mr. Turner, of Alabama, [illegible] ... the Freedmen's Bureau. Mr. Turner ... [illegible]

—In the United States House of [illegible] ... as follows:

Third Alabama District—William A. Handley, Dem., by B. W. Norris, Rep.

[illegible]

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

The Poultry Question from a Practical Standpoint—The Science of Luck—An Expensive Hen-House and What Came of It—Cooked Food—Chickens in the Garden—Advice to the Boys—Wind-Breaks—Varieties of Larch, and Tree-Planting.

[From Our Agricultural Correspondent.]

CHAMPAIGN, March 11.

POULTRY.

Poultry has become an important item of farm economy, both in eggs and flesh. Some farmers have wonderful luck with their chickens; I say luck, for I have a costly hen-house, plastered and painted, and yet no luck was in it; at least it has not proved satisfactory. But, once on a time, I did have real luck, and the hens produced a most astonishing number of eggs. Well, this happened away back in my pioneer life, when Chicago had a dozen thousand inhabitants, and when my horse-barn and, cattle-barn, and granary were all under one roof,—the building made of posts set in the ground, rough-boarded on the sides, covered with fence-rails, and over these slough hay. The cattle-shed was open, and just in front was a long rick of wheat and oat straw, to which the stock had access at their pleasure. I had nailed up sundry boxes here and there under the shed, and put straw in them. The hens were fed wheat-screenings, oats, a little corn, boiled potatoes once a day, thick milk scalded into curds, together with the egg-shells and refuse of the kitchen. At night they roosted under the cattle-shed, and during the day had the run of the whole farm. That was a time of lucky eggs, lucky hens, happy roosters, and full broods of chickens. I feasted on eggs, and sold eggs in Chicago at from 5 to 7 cents a dozen. I ate chickens, and sold chickens at $1 a dozen. Had that state of things continued to the present time, I would have been king of the roost. But luck does not always have a continuous flow, and in this case the stream was cut short. The mink came the next autumn, and not a chick was left to tell the tale of the roost. Then came a nice vermin-proof hen-house, followed by a horse-barn, and a farm-barn, and palings around the garden, and a few eggs, and a few half-broods of chickens; but luck had departed, and, as a henniat, I stood forth to the world a sad failure. Since then the chicken cholera, some slight touches of the hen fever, and the gaps ran my ambition down to zero, where it stood for some time. But luck to the right, and luck to the left, and luck to the front has set me to examine this wonderful phenomenon called luck, and I think I see it. My two hundred dollar hen-house, my hen fever, or full corn-cribs, all combined, failed to command luck. The hens persist in roosting in the evergreens, refuse to be comforted with patent hen's nests, sicken on corn, and delight to roll in the dirt. If I had Cochin Chinas, Creve-Creves, or Silver Spangles, that live on beefsteak, cream candy, and French rolls, roost in the kitchen, and lay eggs in the parlor worth five dollars a dozen, I might be satisfied; but, alas for me! my purse is all too limited for that sort of investment, and then, if I had them, luck might not come, for, in that case, luck depends on the rules of the Poultry Committee, and an extra feather, a variance in the shade, an awkward curl of a tail-feather, or an extra wattle in the comb or gills, will render the hens unfit for maternity, and they will be sent to pot in disgrace. For these reasons, both satisfactory and comprehensive, I determined to stick to the barnyards, admitting intermarriage as convenience and caprice should dictate, and sink or swim with them. With this end in view, I probed luck, and found it a simple following of nature. I have given up greasing the heads of the young chicks, or putting a grain of red pepper down their innocent throats; have eschewed raw corn as the chief food, and let them roll in dirt. They have the range of the garden, under certain restrictions, sleep in the evergreens, and lay in boxes filled with straw, or steal their nests as they choose. Eggs now abound, and roast chicken and chicken pot-pie are no longer beyond the reach of my humble table.

I should have stated that I purchased and read all the works on poultry, from Bemont down, and found that all agreed in urging one thing; to buy eggs of pure-bred fowls of them; in short, I found that a new book was gotten up to sell a new variety of fowls and their valuable eggs. Then I read the articles under the head of poultry in the agricultural journals, and, just as I had decided to order a certain variety, some writer would up and say he had tried them for three months, and discarded them for the double ruffs. Then, another man pitched into the D. B., and recommended another variety. And so it kept on, without allowing me time to get the best. Nor is the question near a solution, as far as I know; and, as the war of the fanciers still rages, I am in despair. When the question is fully settled, I am determined to kill off all my present stock of chickens, and buy that breed, if they cost $5 a pair, or $7 the trio. In the meantime, I am sure of a good supply of eggs and pretty full broods of chickens. The great drawback to my happiness is that I can't sell the eggs at $5 a dozen, or chicks for $5 or $6 each; but I suppose that for family use, pound for pound, they are of about the same value, thus leaving me some little consolation.

My hen-house is for sale, and nearly all my preconceived notions in regard to an exclusive laying breed of hens are somewhat mixed. I confess that I have not been master of the situation. As I said before, my hens roost in the evergreens. These trees ten to thirty feet high, whose closely-woven branches make a very good protection against bad weather, and as the branches come down to near the ground, give the chickens good hiding-places from the hawks, and at night furnish shelter for the hens.

[illegible]

I have no trouble with the chickens in the garden, as they prefer to roll in the dry earth under the shed; and, if they begin at one of the beds, a little brush thrown on, and a nice little bed [illegible] near the place of feeding. If a chicken has a choice of places in which to roll in the dirt, it is in the shade. Chickens fed in the manner stated do very little scratching, and, if they do, you can call their attention to almost any point you choose.

The turkeys are sorry ramblers, especially the bronze or wild turkeys, and they sometimes try the patience of the neighbors; and yet they so nicely fill the grasshopper season that I do not know how to dispense with them. [illegible]

It appears to me that if the farmer-boys would take this kind of chicken fever they might have all the eggs for breakfast and tea that they desire. [illegible]

[illegible]

spruce. About how soon will it answer the purpose? Will it be hard to raise, or make a belt of? Is [illegible], &c., &c. In some back numbers of The Tribune you wrote fully on this subject, but with a view to timber-raising for profit. [illegible] WOODWORTH.

Little can be added to what has been said by "The Farm and Garden" on this subject. A shelter-belt of Norway spruce will require a large outlay for plants, no little skill in planting, and long years of waiting. If you are prepared for these things, get plants a foot high, and set them, if possible, before the buds start this spring. If you want a wind-break cheap, quick, and long-lived, put in three or four rows of the cuttings of white willow, say four feet apart each way. Cultivate for three or four years, and you will be pleased. A single row, eight feet apart, on the inside of this wind-break, of spruce or arbor vitæ, will add to its beauty, and, in time, to its value. But why not plant the larch, and have a rapid-growing wind-break, and, at the same time, a valuable timber for many farm uses?

RED AND WHITE VARIETIES OF THE LARCH.

A controversy has been going on for the past five or six years, in the tree-planting world, on the above points. That we have white-wooded larch is pretty well established; but the evidence is to the fact that low, swampy land produces that result, both in the European and American species. The red-wooded occurs on high land, and the white-wooded on low land. One writer claims that the latter has white, and the former red catkins. I have never seen a white catkin on a larch as yet, and I wish the readers of The Tribune would notice their larch when in bloom.

It would appear to be a singular fact that European larch in this country do not produce perfect seed; at least but a very small per cent of them will germinate. This is stated by Robert Douglas, who has grown millions of plants from seed imported from Scotland, and also from the Tyrol,—the latter seed being the best. Mr. Meehan, of the Gardeners' Monthly, makes the same statement. They suppose that, as the trees grow older, they will improve in this respect, as in Europe the best seed comes from the older trees. The seed is now ripe, and those curious to try it may do so. In planting, the seed may need soaking a day or two. They are sown on a nicely-prepared bed, and covered with a quarter of an inch of sand. They must be protected from the birds, and sheltered from the sun, by lath hurdles over the bed, four to six inches from the ground.

It is estimated that 30,000,000 of forest-tree seedlings are grown annually in the British Islands for forests and shelter-belts, the latter growing constantly in favor; and yet we have in this State one firm producing one-half of that number, without attracting particular attention. I have no doubt that to-day, west of Lake Michigan, there is a larger stock of forest seedlings than in the whole of the British Islands, and even this vast number will not supply the demand. Already, ash and elm seedlings have nearly doubled in price. Few outside of these active operations know anything of this tree-planting mania. The fruit-tree nurserymen have little to do with it, as this forest-tree matter is in the hands of men who make it an exclusive business. Ten years hence, its effects will be apparent to the most superficial observer.

RURAL.

SAN DOMINGO.

The Commissioners at Jamaica—They are Unanimous for Annexation—The Commissioners Badly Received in Hayti—The Commissioners on their way Home.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, March 11.—The United States Steamers Tennessee and Nantasket have arrived here with all well on board. The Commissioners are unanimous for the annexation of San Domingo. They were badly received in Hayti, where General Cabral communicated to them that he had had no battle with President Baez. The Commissioners return to the United States, by way of Key West, immediately.

ST. LOUIS.

The Tornado—A Town in Illinois Destroyed—Peace Jubilee.

ST. LOUIS, March 11.—The tornado which swept with such terrible destructive force over East St. Louis Wednesday last, passed through the eastern part of Greene County, Ill., and did a great amount of damage. It struck the little town of Fayette with full force, and in less than a minute the town was fairly destroyed, the principal building and the smaller ones being blown down. A steam mill, a seminary, and a church were completely demolished. [illegible]

The Germans of this city are celebrating peace between Germany and France. [illegible] ... at Turn Halle. The celebration will be continued to-morrow.

QUINCY.

Frightful Accident at Hannibal—Careless Shooting.

QUINCY, Ill., March 11.—A frightful accident occurred at the Hannibal, Missouri, bridge tunnel, yesterday. It seems that two men, employed in the tunnel, [illegible] ... were instantly killed by the premature explosion of a blast.

A son of Dr. Topliff, 14 years old, residing in Pike County, was instantly killed on Tuesday last by a pistol shot from a pistol in the hands of a playmate who was carelessly handling it at the time.

A considerable snow storm prevailed here last night.

Important Lake Superior Miners' Suit on Trial.

DETROIT, Mich., March 11.—The most important case affecting Lake Superior interests [illegible] ... in the United States Circuit Court ... [illegible]

CALIFORNIA.

Bret Harte—Ill—Absconded—Etc.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 11.—The News Letter, to which Bret Harte was formerly a contributor, publishes a very direct and damaging charge against him concerning his conduct as editor of the Overland Monthly, but were ... [illegible] ... the Lakeside Monthly.

Horace Hawes, the first American Judge of San Francisco, and one of the wealthiest citizens, is in a critical condition. His recovery is doubtful.

Mr. Mendel, of the liquor firm of Mendel, Vimont & Co., has absconded, leaving the firm involved to the full extent of his credit. The creditors are holding a meeting to-day. The liabilities and assets are not very heavy.

The stock market is breaking down badly.

THE DOMINION.

Budget of the Minister of Finance.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 11.—The Minister of Finance introduced a budget to the House, stating that Canada now stood [illegible] ... countries trading with England. Taken in proportion to population, she imported more goods from England than any other country in the world, and three times as much as America. He looked for a surplus of $800,000 next year. Notwithstanding this prospect, he warned members not to expect any large reduction of taxation. He consented to take off the 5 per cent duties imposed last session; but the duties on flour and coal remain. [illegible] ... certain that negotiations were going on in Washington respecting the tariff, but it was considered prudent, therefore the government desired to retain the duties on coal and flour.

NEBRASKA.

The Impeachment Case of Auditor Gillespie.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 10.—At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon the manager, on the part of the House, in the impeachment of Auditor Gillespie, together with members of the House, walked upon the Senate and presented the articles they had passed upon. [illegible]

OHIO.

Hotel Keeper Mulcted—Chamber of Commerce Rules—Personal.

CINCINNATI, March 11.—Judgment was taken to-day for $100 and cost against the proprietors of the Gibson House for having [illegible] ... the Chamber of Commerce to-day adopted rules and regulations for the government of the provision trade. [illegible]

The impression prevails here that Governor Cox will decline the Presidency of the Ohio Agricultural College, to which he is called.

THE SOUTH.

Arrests for Violating the Revenue Laws—A Whiskey Ruffian Shot.

MEMPHIS, March 11.—General Pearson, Deputy Collector ... [illegible]

Scoundrels Out of Jail.

ALBANY, March 11.—Three men, confined in jail here on a charge of burglary, made their escape early this morning. [illegible]

Sumner's Removal.

PHILADELPHIA, March 11.—A large and enthusiastic Republican meeting was held here last night, and resolutions were adopted condemning in strong terms the removal of Sumner from the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

Storm at Mobile.

MOBILE, March 11.—A heavy storm prevailed here to-day. [illegible]

Failure Case.

ALBANY, March 11.—[illegible]

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SUMNER-ADMINISTRATION CONFLICT.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The Sumner-administration imbroglio has now reached its third stage. The first was the contest in caucus, etc.; the second, the decision and consequent decapitation of the Massachusetts Senator in the Senate; and now comes the great public, who are discussing the moral aspect of the situation, and passing judgment thereon. Popular sympathy is almost wholly with Sumner. The Republican members of the lower house, with but few exceptions, condemn Sumner's deposition in severe terms, although they are on the most friendly relations with the administration. They characterize the whole thing as one of those stupid political blunders which are worse than crimes, and for which there is no known remedy. This removal was originally conceived immediately after Sumner's speech on San Domingo, as was then intimated in these despatches; but there were not Senators who then had courage to carry out the wishes of the President and the State Department in this respect, and the project was dropped. In those days, down to the final action of the Senate yesterday, newspaper correspondents were obliged to seek officials in order to get information as to the conspiracy. To-day the tide was turned, and newspapers and newspaper representatives are anxiously sought after by officials of all classes in order that the latest news may be obtained of the effect the news has produced upon the country. Mr. Sumner himself has been in receipt of despatches all day, from all parts of the country, tendering him sympathy and well-wishes in his present situation. He has also been waited upon in person by a large number of prominent men, both in and out of office, who assure him of their support in the war being made upon him. The President is also in a satisfied mood, and has conversed freely with visitors to-day upon this all-absorbing topic. He professes to see nothing to fear in the clamor being raised in Sumner's behalf, and intimates that it bears a remarkable resemblance to the same storm which broke out when Cox was removed. He thinks that, after the people have reflected upon the subject, they will endorse his action.

The particular phase of the situation most discussed to-day, is the effect of Sumner's removal upon the Republican party, and especially upon the New Hampshire election, to occur next week. It is generally conceded that, unless the matter can be changed from its present shape, a split in the Republican party, especially in the New England States, is unavoidable. Prominent politicians assert that the country must elect, either to make this action of the President a personal matter, for which he alone should be held responsible, or else let the full weight of the blow be borne by the Republican party, with all its direful consequences. It is stated that, if an impression can only be disseminated that General Grant is not to be the next Presidential candidate, and that such probability has now been rendered more remote than ever, there need be no fear of a party rupture; but, if it is given to be understood that there is to be no other alternative than to take him as the next candidate, a Third party movement will be rendered inevitable. One thing is considered morally certain there by everybody, and that is, that the present difficulty has, effectually, killed the San Domingo scheme. Even its most sanguine friends are not hopeful enough to believe that, whatever may be the report of the committee, the annexation of that island will get votes enough to make it worth while to count them.

REPUBLICAN SENATORIAL CAUCUS.

The Republican Senators held a caucus to-day which lasted three hours, for the purpose of having some general understanding on the subject of Ku-Klux legislation. Mr. Sumner was present, and stated that, before Congress attempted to enforce the rights of colored people in the South, it should see to it that they have proper protection in the North. At present, in the latter section of the country, colored people were not allowed to attend public schools, ride in cars, or enjoy public conveniences generally, unless under invidious discriminations and restrictions. The debate was not so much upon the necessity of this kind of legislation as upon the difficulty of preparing a bill to meet the exigencies of the case. Morton's idea that all cases of a Ku-Klux nature should be tried in the Federal Courts, and all jurors thereof to be made to take the iron-clad oath, seemed to meet with the most favor. A select committee was appointed, consisting of Morton, Scott, Frelinghuysen, Robertson and Edmunds, to draft a bill to cover this question, and [illegible] ... that some bill to reach present difficulties must be passed before adjournment.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE JOINT HIGH COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The American High Commissioners, [illegible]

REPUBLICAN SENATORIAL CAUCUS.

The Republican members of the Senate held a caucus meeting this afternoon to consider the subject of providing [illegible] ... for the better protection of life and property in the Southern States. [illegible]

DEMOCRATS AND CONSERVATIVES.

The Democrats and Conservatives of both houses held a caucus to-day. [illegible]

THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

The German Minister called on the President, yesterday, [illegible]

POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

Mr. Beck means to take advantage of the present session by pushing the removal of all Political disabilities bill, [illegible]

DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION.

The Appropriation bill, which was passed by the House yesterday, is for deficiencies in the appropriations for the current year for the Pension Office, Treasury Department, and contingent fund of the House.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate, last evening, confirmed the following nominations: [illegible]

INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

The General-in-Chief is in receipt of a letter from Camp Supply, Indian Territory, [illegible]

DEMOCRATIC AND CONSERVATIVE CAUCUS.

At a Democratic and Conservative caucus held to-day, Mr. Niblack offered the following resolution, which was adopted: [illegible]

MILITARY.

The Ex-Army Officers' Association held a meeting to-day. [illegible]

[illegible]

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

[CONCLUSION OF FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.]

SENATE.

Mr. SHERMAN regretted that this discussion [illegible]

Mr. CRAGIN [illegible]

Mr. MORTON [illegible]

Mr. WILSON said he was not an independent man, and he was not governed by a party caucus when [illegible]

The question of Mr. Wilson's, to postpone the further consideration of the whole subject until to-morrow, was then rejected, as follows:

[illegible]

tion be changed to the Committee on Personal Relations. [Laughter.]

Mr. EDMUNDS moved, as a further amendment, that the Chairman of the committee be Mr. Bayard, of Delaware.

Mr. THURMAN. That is the most sensible suggestion the Senator has ever made. [Laughter.]

Mr. DAVIS (Ky.) stated that he should not vote for the adoption of the resolution, because the change in the Committee of Foreign Relations had been made on account of the San Domingo matter, and, much as he differed with the Senator from Massachusetts on most points, the course of that Senator on this San Domingo villainy had been most patriotic, and entitled him to the thanks of the country.

Mr. THURMAN said he would vote against the resolution because the blow aimed at the Senator from Massachusetts was struck by Executive dictation.

Mr. EDMUNDS desired it to be understood that the statements which had been made in the caucus proceedings were not to be accepted. He would not, as had others, violate his obligation by divulging what had there been said.

Mr. DAVIS (Ky.) remarked that the position of the Senator from Vermont reminded him of the saying of "honor among thieves." [Laughter.]

The resolution adopting the committee, as presented, was then carried—yeas, 33; nays, 9. The following was the vote in detail:

YEAS.

Ames, Anthony, Boreman, [illegible], Caldwell, Chandler, [illegible], Corbett, Edmunds, Fenton, Ferry (Mich.), Flanagan, Frelinghuysen, Hamlin, Harlan, Hitchcock, Howe, Lewis, Morrill (Vt.), Morton, Nye, Osborn, [illegible], Pool, Ramsey, Robertson, Sawyer, Scott, Sherman, Stewart, West, Wright—33.

NAYS.

Blair, Casserly, Cooper, Davis (Ky.), [illegible], Kelly, Stevenson, Thurman, Vickers—9.

ABSENT OR NOT VOTING.

Bayard, Buckingham, Cameron, Carpenter, Cragin, Ferry (Conn.), Gilbert, Hamilton, Hill, Kellogg, Logan, Pratt, Rice, Saulsbury, Schurz, Spencer, Sprague, Stockton, Sumner, Tipton, Trumbull, Wilson, Windom—23.

After a short executive session, the Senate, at 7 o'clock, adjourned until Monday.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

TROCHU AND ROCHEFORT.

PARIS, March 11.—General Trochu has become insane. Rochefort is dead. He died of heart disease.

THE FRENCH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

BORDEAUX, March 10.—In the National Assembly, to-day, after a speech by Thiers strongly urging the removal of the Assembly to Versailles, the Assembly rejected, by a vote of 427 against 154, an amendment demanding the immediate removal to Paris; whereupon the proposition for removal to Versailles was adopted by a vote of 461 against 104. The first public sitting is to be held at Versailles on the 20th of March.

THE FRENCH NATIONAL GUARDS.

PARIS, March 11.—All is quiet to-day at Montmartre. The National Guards will return the cannon in their possession to the government on conditions that their organization shall not be dissolved, and the continuance of the allowance to each member of one franc and a half per day until work is resumed. In accordance with this arrangement, the National Guards have already commenced to park the cannon in the garden of Luxembourg.

LATEST FROM PARIS.

PARIS, March 11.—The Cloche newspaper announces the death of Henri Rochefort.

Thirty German wounded soldiers were killed by the recent accident on the Versailles railway.

The city is quiet. Forty thousand Mobiles have left Paris, in accordance with the request of Von Moltke.

THE FRENCH IN SWITZERLAND.

LONDON, March 11.—The return to France of the French soldiers who entered into Switzerland is to commence on the 15th, and end on the 22d of March.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PARIS, March 11—Evening.—The insurgent National Guards still hold possession of 417 cannon.

The reported death of Rochefort is contradicted.

The Union Liberal of Versailles has commenced inquiry into the acts of violence and plunder perpetrated by the Germans during the occupation of that city. It is stated that requisitions and destruction of property was continued by the Germans.

General Vinoy to-day reviewed a corps of [illegible] men from the Army of the Loire, who form the new garrison of Paris.

SENTENCE OF RIOTERS.

The rioters of the 10th of December have been tried by the Council of War. Blanqui, Flourens, Girard, and Aveylle were condemned to death for contumacy; Goupil to two years' imprisonment, and Vallès to six months' imprisonment. The rest of the rioters were acquitted.

DENIED.

The Electeur Libre says the rumor that General Trochu has become deranged is without confirmation.

[Special to the New York World.]

PARIS, March 11.—The Reds propose the formation of a new republic, with Victor Hugo President, General Garibaldi Minister of War, Louis Blanc, Rochefort, and Flourens as Ministers.

BELLEVILLE.

The Belleville battery is a complete earthwork, [illegible]

Anarchy prevails among the insurgents; a number of regiments of the line have been sent to Versailles to protect the Assembly. [illegible]

A fleet of transports will soon sail from Hamburg and Bremen to bring home the French prisoners.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, March 11.—The Nord Deutsche Zeitung, to-day states the position of the German armies [illegible]

[illegible]

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, March 11.—It is announced that the Conservatives are preparing a resolution for introduction in the House of Commons to the effect [illegible] ... the Paris Congress of 1856, concerning neutral ships and privateering. [illegible]

John Stuart Mill presided at a meeting at St. James Hall, last night, of the Workmen's Peace Society, called to [illegible]

LONDON, March 11.—The steamship Weser, from New York, arrived at Southampton.

The schooner Hope has been sunk near Glasgow, and all on board lost.

The schooner Northern Star has been wrecked near Wexford, and it is believed the entire crew perished.

The bark Darling was driven ashore and several of her crew lost.

The report that the Emperor Napoleon is coming to Chiselhurst is premature. He is not expected.

LONDON, March 11.—Eleven persons were killed and twenty-three wounded, by the accident at Puteaux, on the Northwestern Railway.

A notice, issued by the direction of the Northwestern Railway, says the German Government are responsible for the accident at Puteaux.

ITALY.

ROME, March 11.—A disturbance occurred, this morning, in Jesus Church. There was considerable fighting and confusion. Order was eventually restored by the interposition of the authorities.

SWITZERLAND.

ZURICH, March 11.—The German celebration in honor of the return of peace, which took place on Thursday, was disturbed by the French prisoners who are detained here as prisoners of war. [illegible]

ZURICH, March 11—Later.—Only one person was killed during the disturbances. The Federal Council has sent four battalions of infantry and two batteries of artillery from Berne to Zurich. [illegible]

MEXICO.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 11.—The Legislature of Jalisco has deposed the Governor of that State. [illegible]

The Investigating Committee of Congress has discovered a defalcation of a million of dollars in the Treasury Department. [illegible]

CUBA.

HAVANA, March 11.—The Diario, to-day, in an editorial, advocates the placing of a price upon the head of Maximo Gomez, insurgent General, [illegible]

The insurgent Captain, Carlos Cerice Lomenta, [illegible]

HAVANA, March 11.—An engagement took place recently at Las Tunas, [illegible]

KANSAS.

Proposed Settlement of Claims—Vanguard of Immigration.

TOPEKA, Kans., March 11.—Governor Harvey [illegible]

ILLINOIS.

Macoupin County—New Incorporations—Personal, Etc.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, March 11.—[illegible]

Palmyra, Brighton, Shipman, Chesterfield, Western Mound, Barr, and Bunker Hill. The first election to be held for election of the proper township officers will be on the first Tuesday of April next.

The following incorporations, under the General Law of the State, filed articles of association to-day, viz.: The Chicago Horseshoers' Protective Union and Benevolent Society, and the Homœopathic Dispensary of Chicago.

Hon. S. M. Cullom and family have just reached home from Washington, bringing with them the dead body of his youngest daughter, who died in Washington, a few days ago. The funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon. Our citizens deeply sympathize in this bereavement.

Rumor says that Hon. John Reynolds, of Chicago, late Secretary of the State Agricultural Society, will be tendered the appointment of Regent of the Illinois Industrial University, vice Hon. J. M. Gregory.

Quite a snow-storm visited us last night, but soon disappeared under the warm sun of to-day.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BANK STATEMENT.

NEW YORK, March 11.—An analysis of the bank statement for the past week shows that the banks have lost $1,[illegible] in reserve, while their liabilities have increased $4,[illegible], and that they now hold in what is called lawful money, to-wit: Gold, 3 per cent certificates and legal tenders, [illegible] above the legal requirements. Last week they held $18,173,011, so that the loss in net reserve during the week is $2,[illegible].

MONEY

closed easy at [illegible] per cent.

GOLD

was quiet and steady at [illegible]. The rates paid for carrying were 4 to 2 per cent. The specie shipments to Europe to-day were over [illegible].

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

was quiet, as is usual after the sailing of the packet. The quotations were [illegible] for prime bankers' 60 days sterling bills.

BONDS.

Government bonds were slightly lower, but closed steady.

STOCKS.

The stock market opened firm, but was afterwards irregular. The close, however, was strong, though the transactions during the day were rather limited. Union Pacific securities, at the close, were quoted as follows: Stock, [illegible]; first mortgages, [illegible]; land grants, [illegible]; and income, [illegible].

RUMORS.

There were a variety of contradictory reports from Washington, to-day, in regard to the intended action of the Secretary of the Treasury on the law passed at the last Congress referring to the interest accounts of the company with the government.

[To the Associated Press.]

[illegible]

NEW YORK, March 11.—In the United States Court Judge Blatchford this morning, on motion of Heath & Raphael, the injunction which had been granted by the State Courts for the appointment of a receiver of six millions of Erie stock left with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, was vacated and judgment taken by default.

SUITS AGAINST NATIONAL BANKS.

Suits were begun in the United States District Court against the Tenth National Bank and the Citizens' Bank to recover $5,000 each for false dividend returns.

THE SUGAR SUIT.

The jurors on the great $400,000 sugar suit, after being out all night, failed to agree, and were discharged. They stood five for the government, and seven for the defendants.

IMMIGRANT LINES.

The Bremen and Hamburg Steamship Company have both established lines for the transportation of emigrants direct to Aspinwall, there to connect with lines to San Francisco. The first steamer from Bremen leaves this week. A report that arrangements were made to transport 60,000 Germans to Oregon proves to be nothing more than a flying rumor, originating in this fact.

FIRE.

A fire broke out this morning at the corner of Murray street and College place, in the building occupied by Slosson & Co., paper collar company, and patent steam confectionery. Slosson & Co.'s loss, $25,000; insured for $25,000; W. H. Rogers, paper maker, $20,000; insured for $17,000; Howard & Quackenbush, $16,000; insured for $10,000, $5,000 of which is in the Cleveland Commercial. Loss on building, $30,000; insurance not ascertained.

BOND FORGER CONVICTED.

George W. Chadwick, charged with uttering and passing a fraudulent bond for $10,000, was found guilty, and remanded for sentence.

DISCHARGED.

J. Woodruff Louis, indicted for numerous bounty frauds, was discharged from custody this afternoon, on motion of the United States District Attorney, his counsel showing a clear proof of innocence.

THE REMOVAL OF SUMNER.

A special from Washington to the Post, says: "Our administration committed itself more than six weeks ago to Sir Edward Thornton, British Minister, to bring about change in the chairmanship of the Foreign Relations Committee. [illegible]

[illegible]

C. Kinney Smith, formerly of the Western Union Telegraph, has been appointed Superintendent of the New York City Fire Alarm Telegraph.

FIRE.

At 4:30 p. m. a fire occurred in the building of Lake Vineyard, No. 354 Broadway, causing damage to the amount of $20,000.

SHARP AFTER THE NATHAN MURDERER.

[illegible] ... Only the positive identification by the proprietor of the hotel saved him from limbo.

Fire.

SOUTHBRIDGE, N. Y., March 11.—Jas. Legg & Co.'s woollen mill at Monegan [illegible] ... last night. Loss, $70,000; insured for $62,000. Thirty-seven operatives ... [illegible]

Collision at Sea.

NORFOLK, Va., March 11.—The steamer Albemarle collided on the 9th with the brig Montana, off Highlands. The brig sank in ten minutes. Crew saved.

COAL.

COAL!

MINER T. AMES & CO.

Blossburgh & Pittsburgh Coal by the car-load Lower than it can be bought elsewhere in Chicago.

No. 1 West Randolph-st.

MINER T. AMES. JOHN R. COBB.

ALL RIGHT SALVE.

USE STEPHENS'

ALL RIGHT SALVE

For Corns, Bunions, Burns, Boils. Druggists have it. 25 cents per Box. Sent on receipt of price. Address STEPHENS, [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

NEW 7-30 GOLD LOAN.

SAFE! PROFITABLE! PERMANENT!

JAY COOKE & CO.

Offer for Sale at Par and Accrued Interest the

First Mortgage Land Grant Gold Bonds

OF THE

Northern Pacific Railroad Co.

[illegible]

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK, Agents,

LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN,

BANKERS,

47 SOUTH CLARK-ST.

Chicago,

General Agents for Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Northern Indiana.

ENGLISH SAUCE.

THE CELEBRATED ENGLISH SAUCE,

"YORKSHIRE RELISH."

J. MARCAN,

No. 170 Fulton-st., New York,

AGENT FOR THE UNITED STATES.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

$50—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF [illegible]

[illegible]

$33.00 CURRENCY.

[illegible]

NEW BOOKS.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF ILLINOIS. A. H. Worthen, Director. Geology and Palæontology. Royal 8vo., pp. 508.

This volume, so far as relates to paper, mechanical execution, and binding, is a decided improvement on the one which preceded it, and yet the dress is not too costly for a work of this character. A paper of a heavier body might have been substituted. The illustrations were prepared by the Western Engraving Company, of Chicago, and are very creditable. The landscape which furnishes the frontispiece does not exhibit high artistic merit. The diameter of the prostrate tree which stretches far into the distance is greater than that of a cow's body much nearer the spectator. Now, Jersey County does not grow Sequoias, nor do our farmers rear dwarfed cattle.

Two additional volumes will be required to complete the work of the survey. In this volume we have the detailed geology of thirty-three counties, executed by Professor Worthen and his assistants, Messrs. Bannister, Bradley, and Green. In the department of Paleontology, the vertebrates are described by Newberry and Worthen, and the coal plants by Lesquereux, and the reputation of these gentlemen is a sufficient guaranty that their respective work is creditably done. As the general geology of the State has been traced in the preceding volumes, we propose to confine our remarks to some of the scientific results here attained.

There have been collected and described, from Illinois and its vicinity, one hundred and fifty species of fossil fishes, embracing several new genera, and fifty or sixty more species remain to be described—a wonderful contribution to our knowledge of the vertebrate forms which swarmed the carboniferous seas. The most remarkable of these forms is one which was found in the coal seam at Belleville, by Mr. John P. Heinrichs, to whom the species is dedicated under the name of Edestus Heinrichsii. This is but the fragment of the skeleton, and it is a question whether it is a spine or jaw. This fragment, nearly complete, is a little more than a foot in length, one margin of which is nearly straight, and the other is arched and armed with nine flat, triangular, enamelled denticles, an inch high and a quarter-inch broad, with crenulated cutting edges. These tooth-like denticles resemble the teeth of sharks, but, in the latter the jaws are cartilaginous, and the attachments of the teeth are effected by a ligament, but in this case the denticles are inserted in a dense bony tissue. The form, too, is different from the jaw of any known reptile, fish or animal, and there are no marks to show that it is articulated with other bones. Hence the authors are led to infer that it was a dorsal spine secured by integuments, and was a defensive rather than an aggressive weapon. It certainly has many anomalous features which cannot fail to prove of great interest to every comparative anatomist.

The contributions to our knowledge of the fossil flora of the coal measures are equally important. Up to the time of the commencement of the survey, the catalogue of American fossil plants, including some even from the Devonian series, was only two hundred and eighty; Mr. Lesquereux enumerates two hundred and fifty-six species from Illinois.

No place in our State has afforded so fine a field for research as Mazon Creek, in Grundy County. That stream, in its course, has excavated into a shale bed overlaying a coal seam, which is abundantly stored with concretions of iron ore. These concretions, when broken open, are often found to enclose a single leaflet, but sometimes the entire leaf of the plant with every vein and veinlet perfectly preserved. Nothing can be more delicate and beautiful than the tracery here exhibited. It would seem as though nature had specially arranged these forms for cabinet specimens. Mr. L., after having given specific descriptions of our coal plants, proceeds to discuss their mode of preservation and their geographical distribution. As he attempted formerly to apply his knowledge of their distribution to practical results, we deem it proper to make a few comments on what we consider the futility of such an application. Adopting the views of Brongniart, Goppert, and other European fossil botanists, which are now admitted to be merely theoretical, that the distribution of these plants is modified according to the age of each coal seam, we undertook to establish a synchronism in the several coal seams between areas widely separated, and which, it is believed, had no connection even during the carboniferous epoch. [illegible]

[illegible]

TEXT-BOOK OF ELEMENTARY CHEMISTRY, THEORETICAL AND INORGANIC. By George F. Barker, M. D. New Haven: C. Chatfield & Co. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co.

We have long wanted a good elementary text-book on chemistry. The science has made more rapid strides forward within the last ten years than any other except astronomy, and the latter has principally been developed in its chemical phases, within that time, very little new light having been thrown upon its mathematics. Chemistry itself has become more than ever mathematical [illegible] ... The elementary atoms of matter have been weighed and compared by gravity and volume, and their combining properties and affinities shown to be measured by strict mathematical proportions. [illegible]

The present work gives a very satisfactory grouping of the leading facts of the comparatively recent science of modern chemistry, bringing down the changes in nomenclature to the latest date, and explaining the things meant by the words used as names. But it contains little or nothing to show the deep-seated relations, or must be very hard study for that reason. [illegible]

MARK TWAIN'S (BURLESQUE) AUTOBIOGRAPHY AND FIRST ROMANCE. New York: Sheldon & Co. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co.

Mark Twain has at last given us his long-promised autobiography, which turned out rather to be a biography of his ancestors, the most noticeable feature of which is the way they are made to play. [illegible]

THE KINGDOM OF HEAVEN. What is it? Where is it? [illegible]

The book before us is evidently the work of [illegible]

that remains to be done is [illegible] party to fulfil its mission [illegible] give women the right of [illegible] everything will be [illegible] the writer's theory [illegible] it is evidently the duty [illegible] administration to bring [illegible] Canada, the South American [illegible] other God-forsaken nations [illegible] of Heaven, and offer such [illegible] shall convince Great Britain [illegible] Germany that their only [illegible] getting under our ægis [illegible] cheerful, also, to know that [illegible]

[illegible]

WESTWARD BY RAIL: [illegible] By W. F. Rae. New [illegible] & Co. Chicago: S. C. Griggs [illegible]

We have already given [illegible] this admirable record of [illegible]

LAST ABROAD. By George [illegible] Hartford, Conn.: S. M. [illegible] Gibbs & Nichols. 1871.

The readers of The Tribune [illegible]

ÆSCHYLUS. By Reginald [illegible] Fellow and Lecturer of [illegible] ford. Philadelphia: J. [illegible] Chicago: Cobb Brothers.

We have already noticed [illegible]

BIOGRAPHIES OF TWO HUNDRED DISTINGUISHED NATIVES [illegible]

[illegible]

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We make these remarks in no spirit of fault-finding. Mr. L. stands at the head of our fossil botanists. He has done good work and we honor him for it. Precious is scientific truth; but scientific error must not shelter itself behind any name, however eminent.

A TEXT-BOOK OF ELEMENTARY CHEMISTRY, THEORETICAL AND INORGANIC. By George F. Barker, M. D. New Haven: C. C. Chatfield & Co. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co.

We have long wanted a good elementary text-book on chemistry. The science has made more rapid strides forward within the past ten years than any other except astronomy, and the latter has principally been developed in its chemical phases, within that time, very little new light having been thrown upon its mathematics. Chemistry itself has become more than ever mathematical in that time. The elementary atoms of matter have been weighed and compared by gravity and volume, and their combining properties and affinities shown to be measured by strict mathematical process. Even the formation of different substances out of the same elements is now accounted for, where the causes of these differences had only been guessed at previously to ten years ago. The result is a great change in the nomenclature, necessitated by the requirements of more concise ideas with regard to the chemical constitution of matter.

But we have also made great progress in a knowledge of the laws which govern the expressions of the forces excited by, or giving rise to, the changes of condition of material masses and changes of combination of their constituent atoms. The electric light and the spectrum have proven wonderful aids, not only in enabling us to trace the material elements down to their most simple proximate principles, but in watching the involutions and evolutions of the forces which are clothed with matter, and seem to be dependent upon it for the ability to make their existence known to us.

The present work gives a very satisfactory grouping of the leading facts in the comparatively mechanical department of the science of modern chemistry, bringing down the changes in nomenclature to the latest date, and explaining the things meant by the words used as names. But it contains little or nothing else than the desiccated skeleton, and must be very hard study for that reason. There is not a single allusion to the forces of nature, except in the groupings of the elements in a table in the order in which they seek the opposite poles of the galvanic battery, and the table itself is not complete: we see no mention of the element Jargonium, though that was discovered before the date appearing on the title page.

For those who wish to make chemistry the main study of a life, this book will be found a most valuable starting point, containing nearly all that is necessary for a foundation to such an extensive course of study. But we fail to see its adaptation to use as a school-book in any but those classes which have such high aims, as it requires that the time usually allotted to the study of chemistry be all occupied in gaining an accurate knowledge of some of its first principles.

MARK TWAIN'S (BURLESQUE) AUTOBIOGRAPHY AND FIRST ROMANCE. New York: Sheldon & Co. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co. 1871.

Mark Twain has at last given us his long-promised autobiography, which turned out rather to be a biography of his ancestors, the most noticeable feature of which is that they all perished upon the family tree. The nature of that tree is indicated by the frontispiece vignette, which represents a right-angled frame-work, with one of the ancestors hanging from it, and an owl roosting upon the top. The best passage in the autobiography is the description of Beau Twain, called "The Scholar." "He wrote a beautiful hand—and he could imitate anybody's hand so closely that it was enough to make a person laugh his head off to see it. He had infinite sport with his talent. But by-and-by he took a contract to break stone for a road, and the roughness of the work spoiled his hand. Still, he enjoyed life all the time he was in the stone business, which, with inconsiderable intervals, was some forty-two years. In fact, he died in harness. During all those long years he gave such satisfaction that he never was through one contract till government gave him another. He was a perfect pet, and he was always a favorite with his fellow-artists, and was a conspicuous member of their benevolent secret society, called the Chain Gang. He always wore his hair short, had a preference for striped clothes, and died lamented by the government. He was a sore loss to his country, for he was so regular." The autobiographer has nothing to say about himself, preferring to leave his record unwritten until he adorns the family tree. If capital punishment were the penalty of a poor burlesque, he would soon adorn it, for the Autobiography cannot be called a success; neither the Romance, although there is a certain ingenuity and humor in bringing the reader to the very climax, and then dropping the story without extricating the hero and heroine from the difficulties into which he gets them. The illustrated version of "The House that Jack Built," the House being Erie, and Jack, Fisk, is the best thing in the volume. As a whole the work is not up to Twain's average of humor, and suggests, perhaps, that the well has been pumped too long.

THE KINGDOM OF HEAVEN: What it Is; Where it Is; and the Duty of American Christians Concerning it. By Jesse H. Jones. Published by the author. Boston: Noyes, Holmes & Co. 1871.

The book before us is evidently the work of an optimist, who is so far satisfied with the condition of things in this country that he believes the millennium close at hand. The primary object of the writer is to locate the Kingdom of Heaven, and, as that subject has troubled the theologians for a long time, it will relieve them, without doubt, to learn that the United States is the kingdom which Jesus Christ came to establish, and that it is identical in all its forms and ideas with the heavenly purpose. There are certain amendments and amendments yet to be made before the kingdom is perfect, but the writer discovers sufficient resemblance to convince him that he has discovered the location which the theologians so long have sought, and "mourned because they found it not." All that remains to be done is for the Republican party to fulfil its mission properly, and to give women the right of suffrage, and then everything will be lovely. Assuming the writer's theory to be true, it is evidently the duty of the present administration to bring San Domingo, Canada, the South American republics, and other God-forsaken nations into the Kingdom of Heaven, and offer such inducements as shall convince Great Britain, France, and Germany that their only salvation lies in getting under our ægis immediately. It is cheerful, also, to know that Chicago is a component part of the Kingdom of Heaven, and that the various departments of our municipal government are exercising a heavenly jurisdiction. Realizing this fact, we shall probably hear no more of bucking Court Houses, corrupt policemen, South Park taxes, divorce courts, and the various "ways that are dark and tricks that are vain" which have characterized our Aldermen, Supervisors, and other public officers. It is also cheerful to indulge in the hope that Milwaukee, Cincinnati, and Meridian, Miss., can come in for their claim of saving grace, and lay a reasonable share to a hope of salvation, the prospects for which, hitherto, have been, at least, very cloudy. Individually there is room also for congratulation, for the title clear to mansions in the skies can probably be made out without any trouble for each person living in the Kingdom of Heaven. There will, probably, be some evil-disposed persons, especially in the Democratic party, who will contest the constitutionality of the Kingdom, especially as the author asserts that he has "never yet known a Democratic teacher in a Sunday School;" but the majority of the people will be delighted to know that they are, and have been, living in the Kingdom, and all such will be eager to get Mr. Jones' book, and find out his reasons for locating that Kingdom between the Atlantic and the Pacific and Canada and the Gulf of Mexico.

WESTWARD BY RAIL: The New Route to the East. By W. F. Rae. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co. 1871.

We have already given our impressions of this admirable record of travel, upon the occasion of the appearance of the original English edition. Little, therefore, remains, but to announce the appearance of an American edition of the same work from the press of Messrs. Appleton, and to congratulate the reading public that the book is now fairly in the American market, and easily procurable. It should have an extensive circulation among all thoughtful readers, as no work of equal value relating to impressions of travel has appeared for a long time. It perhaps is the most candid work on American institutions which has ever been issued from the English press, and the writer deserves a hearty recognition this side of the water, and one which shall correspond to the sensation the book created in England when it first appeared there.

LAST ABROAD. By George Alfred Townsend. Hartford, Conn.: S. M. Betts & Co. Chicago: Gibbs & Nichols. 1871.

The readers of THE TRIBUNE hardly need to be informed who George Alfred Townsend is. His Washington letters in this paper furnish the clue, and have sufficed to acquaint the reader with his happy style of writing and his fine descriptive powers. In the present volume he finds ample opportunities for the use of his abilities. It is a study of European localities, manners, and customs, in story form, composed from reminiscences of travel eight years since. It is dedicated to the youth of America, and, both as a story and a record of travel, "Last Abroad" will come into peculiar attraction to that class of readers. The descriptions are very readable, the observations of life on the continent very close, and the thread of the story ties them together in a manner which cannot fail to interest.

ÆSCHYLUS. By Reginald S. Copleston, B. A., Fellow and Lecturer of St. John's College, Oxford. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. Chicago: Cobb Brothers. 1871.

We have already noticed several volumes of this extremely interesting series of the classics. Like the rest of the series, the aim of this number is to explain, in a manner adapted to general readers, the personnel of Æschylus—to give a general outline of his works, illustrated by modern writers, and to present some of the best passages in the English translation. This purpose, not only in Æschylus, but in all the other volumes, is admirably carried out, and will tend to popularize the classical writers and acquaint all classes of readers with ancient Greek and Roman literature.

BIOGRAPHIES OF TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DISTINGUISHED NATIONAL MEN. By Horatio Bateman. First edition. Volume I. New York: John T. Giles & Co. 1871.

It would be hard to find, either in the subject matter, binding, paper, typography, or press-work, a more unsatisfactory book than the one before us. Both in its designs and execution it is shameful; and the worst feature connected with it is that the author, who belongs to the class anonymous, proposes to launch another volume, with two hundred and fifty more lives of distinguished men in it, and to keep on in this manner until he has exhausted the list. We are doing the public simple justice in warning them against this catchpenny affair.

Miscellaneous.

We have received from Moses Warren, general agent in this city, a copy of John Esten Cooke's "Life of General Lee," just issued by the Appletons, but too late for notice this week. In lieu of such notice we reproduce from *Appletons' Journal* the following brief sketch of its character: "This 'Life of General Lee' was commenced five years ago, in 1866, and the author then informed General Lee of his purpose. The General, in reply, assured him that the work 'would not interfere with any that he might have in contemplation; he had not written a line of any work as yet, and might never do so, but, should he write a history of the campaigns of the Army of Northern Virginia, the proposed work would be rather an assistance than a hindrance.' As Colonel Cooke, in his letter, had offered to discontinue the work, if not agreeable to General Lee, this reply is an obvious sanction of the author's design. It is prepared by a man of large literary experience, who served in the Virginia campaigns, and saw much of what he describes; and General Lee's sanction of his design arose from his knowledge of Colonel Cooke's peculiar fitness for the task. The General has died without executing his at one time contemplated labor; and this biography must, in a certain sense, fill the place, as regards the history of the Virginia campaigns, that Lee's own history would have done, had he lived to write it."

James Martineau is coming to this country to make an extended tour.

Mr. Bayard Taylor, having finished his translation of the second part of "Faust," is now busy at the proof sheets and notes.

The publication of the *Civilta Cattolica*, of Rome, lately suspended, has been resumed.

A novel is said to be forthcoming from Mr. Swinburne's pen.

It is stated that Mr. Edwin Forrest proposes to found a library for the use of the dramatic profession.

Josh Billings is said to have received $9,000 from the sale of his *Farmers' Almanax*.

Mr. Seward has in manuscript a History of the Obligations of the World to America.

Among the deaths published in the Baltimore *Sun* of the 17th ult., was that of Mrs. Maria Clemm, the aunt, mother-in-law, and never-failing friend of Edgar A. Poe.

Robert Browning has sold a poem for £100, and presented the money to the London fund for the relief of the distress in Paris. The title of the poem is "Herve Riel."

Swinburne has written a poem entitled "The End of a Month," which will be published in a new English magazine in March. A second edition of his "Songs Before Sunrise" is in the press.

George Augustus Sala has a book about France in preparation. Mr. Sala has sued the publishers of Mr. Friswell's work, "Modern Men of Letters Honestly Criticised," a book in which his personal peculiarities and private habits are handled in the most offensive manner.

Roberts Bros. announce that those who have purchased imperfect copies of third volume of The "Earthly Paradise" (pages 50 and 56 transposed by a blunder of the stereotyper, as we have before noted), may have them exchanged for correct copies by sending them to their address.

Ponson du Terrail was buried at Bordeaux on the 22d of January. There are few who have travelled through France who have not read some of the amusing and historical pictures which he poured out so prolifically. He was only 42 years of age, but the number of his works is marvellous, and next only to Dumas he was the most fertile writer of his time.

M. Michelet has just published, in Florence, a pamphlet on the war in Europe. Notwithstanding the advanced age of the writer, the style of this *brochure* is as brilliant and lucid as that of any of his former works. His notion of the result of the war is, that if Germany persists in exhausting herself in the work of destroying France, a royal road will be opened to the Russian armies to overrun the west.

Mr. Hepworth Dixon has at length completed his work on the "Tower of London," a work which, according to his own report, has occupied his mind more or less for twenty years. It reviews the lives of many historic characters, reversing in many instances the judgment which posterity has passed upon them. In illustrations of social life, manners, and morals, Mr. Dixon exhibits his usual strength, and the eminently readable style of the work enhances its value as a contribution to historical literature.

Rev. M. D. Conway writes from London to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, that James Anthony Froude, the historian, intends to write a history of Ireland under the old penal anti-Roman Catholic laws, and has collected many new and curious facts for use. But a still more interesting part of the announcement is, that Mr. Froude, previous to the publication of the proposed history, will embody the more salient facts in three interesting lectures, which he intends to deliver in the United States.

The last poem Alice Cary ever wrote, entitled "No Ring," will be published in the April number of the *Atlantic Monthly*, which will likewise contain a charming paper by Mrs. Harriet Prescott Spofford, called "Footpads;" an article about the "Spots on the Sun," giving the very last reports of scientific men on that subject; a new number of "Castilian Days," by John Hay; and the third number of Mr. Fields' very delightful reminiscences of Hawthorne.

There appears to be the same eruption of society journals in London, of which we are at present the victims. We read in the *Echo* that the day before yesterday a new penny periodical of fiction was published, called *Wedding Bells*. Yesterday another periodical of fiction came out called *Marriage Bells*. To-day is to appear yet another periodical of fiction, entitled *Bride Bells*. To-morrow the periodicals of fiction are to be further augmented by one to be called the *Ring o' Wedding Bells*. And the day after to-morrow the same class of periodicals is to be yet again augmented by one bearing the title *Bridal Bells*.

Appletons' Journal of this week gives us the first instalment of a new novel entitled "Morton House," by Christian Reid, author of "Valerie Aylmer," which has recently attained so marked a success. "Morton House" is a Southern novel, the scene of which is South Carolina, and the time thirty years ago. "Christian Reid" is the *nom de plume* of a lady of North Carolina. In addition to this great attraction, *Appletons' Journal* will continue the series of illustrations that has lately been so marked a feature in its pages, entitled "Picturesque America." The publishers announce that Mr. Fenn, the distinguished artist, will this spring visit many Southern localities for the purpose of making sketches of landscapes and places, and that it is designed in time to illustrate every part of the country. No such series of views of American landscapes has ever before appeared.

Carl Pretzel's *Latern Vanderer* grows better and better the more he "sefuls." The March number, which is just out and for sale by the Western News Company, is less local in character than its predecessors, and, consequently, much more entertaining. We are glad to see that Pretzel has extended his peregrination, and we bespeak for him, wherever he may appear with his pipe and beer, a hearty reception and plenty of friends, notwithstanding his accent.

Every Saturday, for the week ending March 18, has just been received. The best portrait yet published in this excellent weekly is that of Hon. Lyman Trumbull, which appears upon the first page. It is literally a speaking likeness, and remarkably full of character for a wood engraving. The remaining illustrations are "Anxious Ponies," "A Fireside Story," "At Versailles—The Armistice on the Ice," "The Opening of Parliament," "English Pensioners at Chelsea Hospital," "Reading the Armistice in Brittany," and three or four of Harry Fenn's spirited illustrations of mining life in Pennsylvania.

Good Health, the Boston hygienic journal, for March, is just out, containing papers on "The Water We Drink," "War Surgery," "On Poisons," "Public Murder and Suicide," "The Ophthalmoscope," "What to Eat," "Condiments," "Consumption," "The Alchemists," and "Courier Pigeons," in addition to a comprehensive variety of miscellaneous matter.

Good Words for March contains the following articles: "The Sylvestres," by M. Betham-Edwards, author of "Kitty," "Dr. Jacob," &c.; "George Heath, the Moorland Poet," by Robert Buchanan; "Thoughts on the Temptation of Our Lord," by the editor; "Sun Comes, Moon Comes," by Alfred Tennyson, with music by Arthur Sullivan; "The Coolie," a Journey to British Guiana to Inquire into His Rights and Wrongs, by the author of "Ginx's Baby;" "Queer Jean," by the author of "Peasant Life in the North;" "How to Think," by the author of "Friends in Council;" "First Impressions of France and Italy," by Nathaniel Hawthorne; "The Devil's Boots," by William Gilbert, author of "Dr. Austin's Guests," and "On Soldiers' Children," by the Rev. Patrick Beaton.

The March number of *Good Words for the Young*, edited by George Macdonald, contains the following attractive list of articles for young readers: "A Scene in France in November, 1870," by the author of "Citoyenne Jacqueline;" "King Arthur's Great Boar Hunt"—An Ancient British Fairy Tale—by the author of "Stonehenge;" Part I.—"In Church"—A Lilliput Lecture—by the author of "Lilliput Levee;" "The Village School on Sunday," by the author of "Child Nature;" "The Boy Hugh Miller," by Adam Hew Patrick; "Lock and Key"—A Lilliput Revel—by the author of "Lilliput Levee;" "More Adventures," by Lady Barker; "By the Seashore," by the author of "The Children's Journey;" "The Princess and the Goblin," by the editor; XIII.—XVI.—"The Poacher's Ferret," by Mrs. George Cupples; and "My Little Gypsy Cousin," by Henry Holbeach.

Books Received.

OPPORTUNITIES: A Sequel to "What She Could." By the author of the "Wide, Wide World." New York: Robert Carter & Bros. Chicago: W. G. Holmes. 1871.

THREE YEARS IN THE FEDERAL CAVALRY. By Willard Glazier, author of "The Capture, the Prison Pen, and the Escape," "Virginia's Battle-fields," etc. Illustrated. New York: R. H. Ferguson & Co. 1871.

APPLETON'S JOURNAL. Monthly part, No. [illegible] New York: D. Appleton & Co. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co. 1871.

MABEL'S DREAM. A Novel. By R. E. Franklin. New York: Harper & Bros. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co. 1871.

AFTER DARK. A Novel. By Wilkie Collins. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Bros. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co. 1871.

MAD MONKTON AND OTHER STORIES. By Wilkie Collins. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Bros. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co. 1871.

THE MYSTERY OF EDWIN DROOD, AND MASTER HUMPHREY'S CLOCK. By Charles Dickens. People's duodecimo edition. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Bros. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co. 1871.

OUT OF THE FOAM. A Novel. By John Esten Cooke, author of "Hilt to Hilt," "Hammer and Rapier," "Fairfax," "Surry of Eagle's Nest," etc. New York: Carleton. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co. 1871.

THE SUMNER CASE.

Views of Republican Journals.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.
A NATIONAL DISGRACE.

The removal of Charles Sumner from the Chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations is an unpromising beginning for the Forty-second Congress. The selection of Simon Cameron to succeed him is still more unpromising. It is not possible to compare the two men. They take their relative positions in public minds only by contrast. Mr. Sumner may be said to be what Mr. Cameron is not. The statesman and scholar gives place to the crafty politician and trickster. There is but one parallel case in history to this, and that was when the Jews, in answer to Pilate, cried, "Release unto us Barabbas."

The Senators who voted for this change may take refuge from public indignation under the coat-skirts of President Grant. They should make sure that the skirts are ample enough to hide them. What justifying plea can they put forward for their action? That the President demanded it? That the Secretary of State desired it? They must, in sooth, have at the head of the Foreign Committee a pliant instrument that they can govern easier than the stops of a flute. An obedient Senate responds by selecting the one man, of all Republican members of that body, who, be the designs of the President and Secretary what they may, will interpose no objections, nor thwart their projects, especially if the scent of corruption or speculation hangs about them.

Mr. Sumner's offense consists in having a mind of his own, and acting upon convictions intelligently and conscientiously formed. We may be sure his successor will not offend in like particulars. He is opposed to the annexation of San Domingo, and has made no secret of his opposition. Fatally bent upon its annexation, the President demands the deposition from one of the most important committees, of the ablest man in the Senate—and an obsequious Senate obeys. The way is made straight and broad and smooth for the ratification of a Babcock-Baez concocted treaty by the removal of the most formidable obstacle to the consummation of the scheme.

Though proof is not positive that the scheme for the annexation of San Domingo has its origin in the speculations of adventurers, and that grants of immense value are conditioned upon its success, the appointment of Cameron will revive and strengthen the credibility of the stories that have been afloat during the past six months. His record while at the head of the War Department is not such as to put it past belief that he would recommend annexation all the same whether there was a job in it or not.

The administration, disgraced with the nepotism of favoritism shown from its beginning, will be fortunate indeed, if, after this outrage, it escapes the condemnation which the people have put upon its predecessors, with one exception, during the past twenty years. It will be more fortunate, indeed, if it does not succeed in creating a breach in the Republican party, dating from this day's work, which will widen with the years, and result in such division as to give the Presidency in 1872 to the Democracy.

It has been a Republican profession to tolerate differences of opinion. When its representative head at Washington asks, and an obedient Senate inflicts, penalties upon those who dissent, unfrocks its ministers, and clothes with the official robes of its best men those of mediocre talent, and not above suspicion, the day has arrived when the dissolution or overthrow of the party, if it sanctions such performance, will not be regarded as an inauspicious event. If the almost immeasurable distance between Sumner and Cameron represents the extent of partisan decadence, it is time to call in the undertaker, and hand an administration that takes preferred stock in the Pennsylvanian over for the measure of its coffin.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.
SENATOR SUMNER.

Political circles in Washington are now greatly excited in regard to the make-up of the Senate committees. A desperate effort is being made to throw Mr. Sumner out of the Chairmanship of the Foreign Committee; a place which he has always filled with credit, even though he may have sometimes acted injudiciously.

It is said that the President has made a direct issue of the matter of Senator Sumner's removal from the Foreign Committee. One report tells us that the President will not listen to any terms of compromise. He insists that Sumner shall go. Such reports must be received with great caution. Washington correspondents have strong imaginations and unscrupulous consciences, and they oftentimes report as true what they think ought to be true, if it is not. The President is undoubtedly annoyed at the position taken by Senator Sumner on the San Domingo question. But it will not do for the President's friends to attempt to rule that Senator out of the party on this account. It is yet to be proved that any portion of the Republican party, as a party, stands by the President on the annexation scheme. There may be, and doubtless is, a strong feeling against Senator Sumner for the unhandsome way in which he fought the San Domingo proposition. But, as yet, the friends of annexation cannot point to a demonstration made by the Republican party to satisfy the President that his zeal to annex a slice of a West India island to this country has met with even a lukewarm response from the great body of the people who voted the Republican ticket in 1868.

It will not do, therefore, to crowd so tried and true a Republican as Senator Sumner to the wall, because he saw fit not to hold up his hand in favor of the administration's San Domingo scheme. The people will be quite satisfied to have him remain at the head of the Foreign Committee, even though he may dare to oppose the President at times. It will certainly not inspire the public with any more confidence to have a man put in Senator Sumner's place, like Senator Morton, who is more interested in his party than he is in securing what will best promote the good and welfare of the whole people.

From the Cleveland Leader.
THE MOVEMENT AGAINST MR. SUMNER.

Our despatches announce that the caucus committee has finished its labors, and has reported in favor of removing Mr. Sumner, as already indicated, and of substituting as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations—not Mr. Morton, as had been expected, but—Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania. We make this announcement with apprehension and regret. The victory of Mr. Cameron bodes no good to the party which achieved it. It means that Mr. Sumner has been forced aside for a worse and weaker man. It means the Cameron-Chandler clique have become masters of the situation, and this every honest Republican will regret.

From the Toledo (O.) Blade.
SPITE AND ABSURDITY.

When evil passions rule a man or a multitude very absurd as well as unjust things are brought to pass. This is illustrated in the removal of Charles Sumner from the place which he has held for ten years on the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the substitution of Simon Cameron in his place—an arrangement over which "the long laugh of a world" will be heard. Charles Sumner, one of the ripest scholars in political life, a statesman of the highest order, a lawyer profoundly versed in international law, a Senator of twenty years' standing, a Republican of the most positive stamp, [illegible] one of the most fearless thinkers of his age, is displaced from a position in which he has defended with zeal and power the rights of the government in all its contests with foreign plotters and schemers who sought its humiliation in its hour of sorest peril, is displaced from the place he has filled with so much honor, and a Pennsylvania politician, without influence on international questions, and without any power or ability to gain influence on such subjects, is lifted to his place. To make the absurdity of the caucus arrangement more conspicuous, Mr. Sumner is put at the head of a new Committee on Privileges and Elections. If the Republican caucus had the least regard for the fitness of things, it would reverse that order at once. If there is one subject that Simon Cameron does understand, theoretically, experimentally, and completely, it is the "ways that are dark and the tricks that are vain" of political gamesters. And, if there is a subject he does not understand it is how to deal with delicate diplomatic questions, or to discuss the subtilties of international law. On the other hand, Charles Sumner, a man who never packed a convention, nor bought a Legislature, would be the merest tyro in detecting the frauds of unprincipled politicians. That is a subject on which his past personal experience furnishes him no data for his search into political trickery. We have often heard it said that politics makes strange bed-fellows, but this arrangement out-herods all the absurdities of that sort we have ever met with.

From the New York Evening Post.
SENATOR SUMNER AND THE PRESIDENT.

When Mr. Buchanan became obstinate in his wicked, and, as the result proved, foolish, attempt to impose a constitution upon the people of Kansas which they did not wish, he was opposed by Senator Douglas, whose influence, as Chairman of the Committee on Territories, was the greatest hindrance to the success of Mr. Buchanan's plot. The President was determined to carry his point; and he procured the removal of Senator Douglas from his place on the committee.

It is possible that General Grant, who was at that time an army officer, and probably took little interest in political affairs, does not remember the bitter and long struggle of President Buchanan, and its disgraceful end; but there are Senators and old politicians in Washington who can tell him the whole story, and who will add: first, that the President's scheme failed, although he did depose Mr. Douglas from his committee; and second, that the war which an obstinate President made upon one of the acknowledged leaders of his party resulted in the breaking up of that party, and gave the next Presidential election to the opposition.

It is, perhaps, because of their personal knowledge of such passages in our political history as this, that the companionship and advice of older and experienced public men, like Senators Trumbull, Sherman, and Wilson, would be useful to the President: who might learn from their conversation what the young army officers with whom he has surrounded himself, and who are his most trusted advisers, cannot tell him—that to rule one must sometimes yield; that even Presidents have made mistakes; and that sheer pertinacity, one of the foremost qualities in war, has made shipwreck of the fortunes of very many rulers.

It is proposed to turn Senator Sumner out of the Chairmanship of the Foreign Relations Committee, which he has held, with benefit to the country, since 1863. Why? Because he is no longer fit for this responsible post? Not at all. Is it because some other man has been discovered? On the contrary, Senator Morton, who is spoken of as Mr. Sumner's successor, is conspicuously unfit for this place; neither his health, nor his character, nor his abilities, would place him there. It is hinted in some of the journals that Mr. Sumner is not on good terms with the Secretary of State, but this is not true; they are in constant intercourse; and when the hostility supposed to exist between Mr. Seward and Mr. Sumner, while the former was Secretary of State, is remembered, this excuse will appear weak.

Nor can it even be truly said that Mr. Sumner has opposed the annexation of San Domingo. He has only opposed, as it was his solemn duty as a Senator to do, the unlawful and unconstitutional means which the President has used to bring about this thing. Mr. Sumner has never discussed the advisability of the annexation. It is not known whether he is for or against it. But he has shown that in the acts by which the President has tried to carry it, against the wishes of Congress, and against the desire of the people, he has gravely exceeded his constitutional powers.

That is all Senator Sumner has done; and, for thus daring to do his duty as a member of an independent body, the Congress of the United States, he is now, at the instance of the President, whose wrongs he has made public, to be disgraced.

Our despatches this morning tell us of the intense excitement which this attempt to coerce and punish political independence and fidelity to the country has created in Washington. Such Senators as Wilson, Trumbull, Sherman, Morrill and others will carry into the open Senate their opposition to this attempt of the Executive to dictate the organization of Congress.

Every man who likes independence must oppose this ill-advised action of the President and his friends. We trust, for the sake of the future of the Republican party, that wise counsels will prevail; and that we are not to see in this Congress a repetition of such a struggle as, under Buchanan, destroyed his party.

From the New York Tribune, March 12.

The Senate of the United States is a deliberative body, which properly divides itself into committees, among which the subjects which require its attention are primarily distributed for scrutiny and digestion, prior to action thereon in its public sessions. It were absurd to contend that this body should not assign to those committees, respectively, the members whom the majority shall, from time to time consider fittest for the discharge of their respective duties. We cannot, therefore, consider the removal of Mr. Sumner from the Chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations as an outrage or anything of the sort; yet we will not conceal our profound regret that any such action should have been deemed necessary or advisable. Mr. Sumner has foibles—as few have not—but he is eminently a Senator, and has earned the love and trust of the American people. We could wish that this seeming indignity might have been spared him.

From the New York Tribune, March 11.

The impolicy of removing Mr. Sumner from the Chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations without better pretext than his discordant social relations with the White House and State Department must now be clearly manifest to the dullest official at Washington. No debate since the San Domingo Commission was authorized has aroused so much feeling or elicited such strong language as that of yesterday on the election of the standing committees of the Senate. It seems plainer than we could wish, from the line of that debate, and from the language of the influential journals of the country from which we quote, that a new cause of dissension has been needlessly forced upon the Republican party.

ACTION OF THE REFORM LEAGUE.

At a meeting of a committee of the New York Reform League, held yesterday afternoon, A. M. Powell, of the *National Standard*, presiding, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we learn, with profound regret, of the ill-advised action of the caucus of Republican Senators in voting to depose the Hon. Charles Sumner from the Chairmanship of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

Resolved, That the proposed removal of Mr. Sumner, at the present critical period, if consummated by the Senate, will be highly prejudicial to American interests, which he has so ably and vigilantly guarded in his official capacity; that it will be an unworthy attempt to disgrace not alone a distinguished Senator, but a large and influential constituency throughout the country; that it will be fraught with grave political consequences which the Republican party of the nation can ill afford to risk.

Resolved, That we hereby tender to Mr. Sumner our hearty thanks for his timely exposition of the filibustering, speculative San Domingo annexation scheme; for his statesmanlike and vigorous defense of American interests in connection with the "Alabama" claims; as well as for his invaluable, uncompromising services to the cause of impartial freedom, and in behalf of equitable and enduring reconstruction.

Resolved, That we tender to the Hon. Reuben E. Fenton, Senator from New York, our thanks for opposing in the Senatorial caucus, by his voice and vote, this attempted disgrace of Mr. Sumner.

Resolved, That we respectfully ask the Hon. Roscoe Conkling, as our Senatorial representative, to reconsider his vote of the caucus, inimical to Mr. Sumner, and in the Senate to avert the proposed deposition, and the untoward results which it foreshadows.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be at once forwarded for presentation to the Senate, and to Senators Sumner, Fenton, and Conkling personally.

A. M. POWELL, Chairman.
WM. P. TOMLINSON, Secretary pro tem.

From the Boston Advertiser, March 10.
COMMITTEES SHOULD NOT BE PACKED.

Whatever loss of sympathy he may have sustained by his extreme course on the San Domingo inquiry would be doubly restored to him by all who believe in fair and open warfare even with an enemy. Nor do we believe the country would sustain the attempt to prejudice the San Domingo question or any other seriously affecting our relations with foreign countries by packing committees in advance, solely or mainly with reference to them. Much as we have differed from Mr. Sumner, and unjust as he is in his intolerance of dissent, we believe the country is with him on the question of annexing any of the tropical islands. While their governments cannot maintain themselves, except under the shadow of our war-ships, and the people have no means of expressing their free choice; and, though there may be some gratification in fastening a personal slight upon Mr. Sumner, we do not think that when the issue is fairly made up the fact that Mr. Cameron speaks for the Foreign Committee, and Mr. Sumner simply as the Senator from Massachusetts, will materially alter the result.

From the Boston Journal.
REMOVED WITHOUT CAUSE.

Regarding this matter simply in its personal aspects, it is of no account to the character or reputation of Mr. Sumner. He can stand it, if others can; but there is the difficulty. The indignity to Mr. Sumner is a positive wrong and injury to the organization which has honored itself in honoring him through so many years, and has so accurately expressed the feeling of the Republican masses throughout the Union; nor has he ever been in more accord with those masses than he is to-day. It is an unwarranted act, therefore, to say the least—an act assimilating to political usurpation—to thus reverse in a moment and without cause the will of the country, which, without distinction of party, has acknowledged Mr. Sumner's pre-eminent fitness for the Chairmanship of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs. We say without cause, for we cannot make it bear any other look. Mr. Sumner has differed from the administration on a single topic connected with the jurisdiction of the Foreign Committee—and that is all. If the decision of the country had been rendered against him on that issue, that would be utterly insufficient to cause his removal from a place of such varied, complex, and responsible duties. The issue, however, is yet to be reached, while the strong indications are that the country is with Mr. Sumner and against the administration. More than ever he ought to be kept in his place. As to the charge, covertly insinuated, that he is an enemy of the administration, nothing can be more absurd.

From the Worcester Spy.
PERSONAL GOVERNMENT NOT TO BE TOLERATED.

It is stated that these proceedings against Mr. Sumner are instigated by the President, and that the Senators engaged in them consult the President, and take his orders. This we are slow to believe. The President has declared that he "never should have a policy to enforce against the will of the people." Therefore, we hesitate to believe he is willing to be responsible for any attempt to force his annexation scheme upon the country by such means as are now favored by his known friends in the Senate. But if he had not made that declaration, such interference with the organization of the Senate by the Executive would deserve the severest reprobation. Such intrusion of Executive influence into an independent branch of the government should be sternly repelled. Nothing can excuse it. "Personal government" of this kind is something which Congress cannot afford to tolerate.

From the Springfield Republican, March 10.
THE PRESIDENT CRITICISED.

We have the authority of the President's wife for believing that "Mr. Grant is a very obstinate man," and we have the record of his public career since 1861 to convince us that he has a great deal of practical common sense. If he perseveres in his unjustifiable attempt to dictate to the Senate who shall be Chairman of its Committee on Foreign Relations, we fear his reputation for obstinacy will increase, at the expense of his reputation for sagacity. More than this, he is in danger of throwing away what many people would value more than reputation—his re-election to the Presidency and the control of the government by the party that first elected him. All over the country there is disappointment and distrust at the mistakes of the administration, and nowhere a brilliant success or an unquestionable record. Revenue reform gains ground every day, and the popular dissatisfaction with the Pennsylvania coal-and-iron monopolists will not be removed by anything that the President has done, or seems likely to do. Southern reconstruction satisfies neither party, and the administration seems to have no remedy to propose. The San Domingo quarrel has assumed proportions out of all reason, when the present value of the island and the public indifference to annexation is considered. These, and a dozen other causes of contention, are on hand, and to these the obstinate Mr. Grant proposes to add a quarrel in which he is wholly wrong, and in which success will be worse for him than failure. If this is statesmanship, the less we have of it the better.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin.
MR. SUMNER NOT TO BE IGNORED.

We have not been among Mr. Sumner's worshippers, as we have not been worshippers of any man or set of men at Washington or elsewhere; but his summary ejection from the Foreign Relations Committee is uncalled for, and it will be sure to injure others more than him. His opposition to the San Domingo scheme has been shared by a vast number of Republicans in Congress and throughout the country. It is not a party question, and it should not be made one. It has often happened that a Chairman of a Senate committee has differed from the Executive on an important question, and such difference has often saved the nation a good deal of trouble. The constitution contemplated differences between the several branches of the government, and that each one [illegible] serve as a check upon the others. If the President has influenced Senators to displace Mr. Sumner because he differed from him on this one question, which is not a party question, nor a vital one in any sense, he has committed a mistake. Mr. Sumner was a leader of the Republican party long before President Grant came into public life, and, whatever his faults or weaknesses may be, his services to it and the country have been great, and they deserve continued recognition by the party so long as he proves faithful to its established principles. Republicans outside of the Senate will continue this recognition in spite of the action of the caucus, and, of course, the strength of the administration among the people will be proportionately diminished.

What Does "Ten Pet Inst." Mean

From the Bureau County (Ill.) Republican, March 9.

Among the many interesting questions presented for solution to our courts, the one which heads this article was, a short time since under consideration in our County Court, under the following statement of facts. A claim against an estate was presented to the court for probate, which claim was a note of hand in the usual form, except the part relating or purporting to relate to interest, which [illegible] was as follows, "at ten pet inst annally." The only question of difficulty to the court and of interest to the parties was to find out what this singular combination of words and letters meant. Judge Smith held that there were no abbreviations in use representing the words "per cent" or "interest;" that the words and letters "ten pet inst," as here used, meant nothing, and were surplusage and so to be treated; that the note was silent as to the rate of interest it would draw, and must be governed by the statute which provides six per cent per annum, in the absence of any other rate specified; that it was not the province of the court to supply words in a written contract, not there or legally implied in the contract, and that to do so would be to make a new or different contract from the one the parties had made; that these words and letters had no meaning any more than the words and letters "ten H. Y. Z. inst." would have had used in the same place; and gave judgment for the amount due on the note, and interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum. The correctness of this decision is questioned by some. We do not know whether it is right or not; but we do suggest that all persons preparing notes should take time to write them fully and plainly so as to leave no room for a question of this sort to arise.

Death of Bishop Andrew.

From the Baltimore Gazette, March 4.

The *Episcopal Methodist*, of this city, in an "extra" issued yesterday, makes the sad announcement of the death of Bishop Andrew, of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. It says:

The following telegram has just been received:

"NEW ORLEANS, March 2.
"*Rev. John Poisal, 49 Lexington avenue, Baltimore.*
"Bishop Andrew died, to-day, in Mobile. His funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon.
"W. V. TUDOR,
"69 St. Joseph street."

Bishop Andrew was the Senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. He was elected and ordained a Bishop at the General Conference held in Philadelphia in May, 1832, with the late Dr. John Emory. Bishop Andrew was about 76 years of age, and had been in the ministry more than half a century. He was an able and eloquent preacher, and a faithful and affectionate pastor. He filled the high and important position of a General Superintendent with remarkable fidelity, firmness, and apostolic simplicity and purity. Thus has he finished his course with joy, leaving his "mantle fresh with the odors of the sanctuary."

THE TUGS AND THE VESSEL-OWNERS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

In reply to the resolutions of the Chicago Vessel-Owners' Association, noticed in your paper a day or two ago, the Chicago Towing Association have to state: That at a conference of the committees of said associations, the Chicago Vessel-Owners' Association, representing seventy-two out of sixteen hundred vessels trading to and from the port of Chicago, desired the Towing Association to discriminate in their favor by making a deduction of 10 per cent more than last season, or a deduction of 20 per cent from tariff rates.

To this the Towing Association could not accede, first, because it would be losing money; secondly, because the Towing Association does not propose to, and will not, discriminate in favor of any individual, or class of individuals, but will treat all alike.

The Towing Association offered to charter to said Vessel-Owners' Association a sufficient number of first-class tugs to do their towing, at such rates as would net the Towing Association 10 per cent clear, which they refused to accept. Monopolies are usually oppressive; whereas, this association, last season, deducted 10 per cent from its tariff rates, and will commence this season with the same deduction.

So far from trying, or desiring, to create a monopoly, the Towing Association is willing to furnish such number of first-class tugs to any person, or persons, upon said terms. The Chicago Towing Association will start its tugs this spring with no vessels "black-balled;" but if vessels refuse to tow with their tugs, the association is certainly entitled to the privilege of refusing to tow such vessels.

J. A. CRAWFORD, President.
E. W. HILLS, Secretary.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 11.

The prominent features of the week in finances, generally, have been an increasing supply of money in the principal cities, a continued rise in railway stocks, a decline in government bonds, a somewhat higher range in the price of gold, a more active money market in London, and a growing impression that the Bank of England will soon advance the rate of discount there, which would have an effect to advance the rates for sterling exchange in New York, and help to keep up the price of gold in American markets.

In our local markets there has been more speculation in breadstuffs than last week, and a disposition to advance prices. There seems but little reason to doubt that our market is greatly influenced by a clique, whose connections include both New York and Liverpool, and to some extent control the range of prices in both those markets. As there is three or four times the amount of trading in grain here that there is in either New York or Liverpool, it is to be presumed the field of their principal operations is here, and that the other markets are manipulated to suit their plans here. The advent of peace in Europe has had no effect upon prices of breadstuffs yet, though, if there is to be any such European demand as has been generally expected, it will probably be experienced during the next six or eight weeks, before the people of that country have had an opportunity to raise even the spring products of the soil.

Money has scarcely ever been so abundant in this market, at this season of the year, as at present. Nearly all the pork packers have suspended operations, and a majority of them have realized on their pork, so that they are in possession of a large amount of ready funds for which they have no immediate use. Most of the banks say that the deposits of their country bank customers are increasing largely. Balances of city customers also are increasing. Merchants are collecting with fair success in the country, and are not asking for much bank accommodation. Lumber merchants are still pretty heavily in debt to their bankers, but the assurance that the canal will be open by April 1 affords them a prospect of increased facilities in turning their stocks into money in the course of a few weeks, and altogether there seems reason for expecting money to continue easy for several weeks yet.

Currency is now moving from here toward New York, and there is none going into the country.

Exchange continues very scarce at 75c to 75c per $1,000 premium for sales between banks. At the counter bankers sell at 1-10 premium and buy at 1-10 discount.

The manager of the Clearing House furnishes the following summary of the business of his office for the week ending March 11:

Date.	Clearings.	Balances.
March 6	[illegible]	[illegible]
March 7	[illegible]	[illegible]
March 8	[illegible]	[illegible]
March 9	[illegible]	[illegible]
March 10	[illegible]	[illegible]
March 11	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]
Last week	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corresponding week last year	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following [illegible] to Barrett & Marsh [illegible]

GOLD.

Opening	[illegible]
10:30 a. m.	[illegible]
11:30 a. m.	[illegible]
12:30 p. m.	[illegible]

GOVERNMENTS.

Coupons, [illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, [illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 10-40s	[illegible]

LATER.

NEW YORK, March 11.—Money easy; call loans at [illegible]. Gold [illegible] closed at 111¼. Loans were made at from 1 to 4 per cent. Clearances [illegible]. Governments steady, but without feature. There is nothing new to notice in regard to refunding loans of the government. The stock market was buoyant and strong on the small volume of business. Speculation running principally in Ohio & Mississippi, Pittsburgh, Rock Island & Pacific. The feature were in Ohios, which advanced from [illegible] to 47⅞. Lake Shore and New York Central have been strong all day. Union Pacific opened at 27, fell to 26, and closed at [illegible].

The bank statement is unfavorable, and shows the banks have made a net loss of [illegible] in their legal reserve, and they now hold only $11,400,[illegible] above the 25 per cent required by law. The following are the changes:

	Increase.	Decrease.
Loans	[illegible]	
Specie		[illegible]
Legal tender		[illegible]
Deposits	[illegible]	
Circulation		[illegible]

The *Express* says the failure of a large dry goods commission house of New York and Boston was announced to-day. It is stated that the firm was dragged down by the failure of an Eastern mill.

Money easy at 4 per cent.

State securities more active. South Carolinas and Virginias strong.

Sterling, 109⅞.

Governments:

Coups. '81	[illegible]	Coups. '67	[illegible]
Coups. '62	[illegible]	Coups. '68	[illegible]
Coups. '64	[illegible]	10-40s	[illegible]
Coups. '65	[illegible]	Currency 6s	[illegible]
Coups. new	[illegible]		

State securities:

Missouris	[illegible]	Virginias, old	[illegible]
Tennessees, old	[illegible]	N. Carolinas, old	[illegible]
Tennessees, new	[illegible]	N. Carolinas, new	[illegible]
Virginias, new	[illegible]		

The closing stock quotations were:

W. U. Telegraph	[illegible]	Northwestern, pfd	[illegible]
Quicksilver	[illegible]	Rock Island	[illegible]
Mariposa	[illegible]	New Jersey Central	[illegible]
Mariposa, pfd	[illegible]	St. Paul	[illegible]
Adams Ex.	[illegible]	St. Paul, pfd	[illegible]
Wells & Fargo	[illegible]	Wabash	[illegible]
American	[illegible]	Wabash, pfd	[illegible]
United States	[illegible]	Fort Wayne	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	[illegible]	Terre Haute	[illegible]
N. Y. Central	[illegible]	Terre Haute, pfd	[illegible]
Do. scrip	[illegible]	Chicago & Alton	[illegible]
Erie	[illegible]	Chicago & A., pfd	[illegible]
Erie, pfd	[illegible]	Ohio & Mississippi	[illegible]
Harlem	[illegible]	C., C. & C.	[illegible]
Harlem, pfd	[illegible]	Burlington & Q.	[illegible]
Reading	[illegible]	Lake Shore	[illegible]
Michigan Central	[illegible]	Indiana Central	[illegible]
Pittsburgh	[illegible]	Illinois Central	[illegible]
Northwestern	[illegible]		

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 11.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the past twenty-four hours:

	RECEIPTS. 1871.	RECEIPTS. 1870.	SHIPMENTS. 1871.	SHIPMENTS. 1870.
Flour, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grass seed, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broom corn, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cured meats, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beef, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tallow, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dressed hogs, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Live hogs, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cattle, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hides, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Highwines, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Potatoes, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lumber, m ft	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shingles, m	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lath, m	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salt, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and stock in this city during the past week, and for corresponding weeks ending as dated:

	Mar. 11, 1871.	Mar. 4, 1871.	Mar. 12, 1870.
RECEIPTS.			
Flour, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dressed hogs, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Live hogs, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cattle, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SHIPMENTS.			
Flour, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dressed hogs, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Live hogs, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cattle, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following were the closing prices:

	March 11, 1871.	March 12, 1870.
Flour, spring extra	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, No. 2	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, No. 2	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, No. 2	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, No. 2	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, No. 2	[illegible]	[illegible]
Highwines	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mess pork	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shoulders	[illegible]	[illegible]
Short ribs	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following grain has been received up to 10 o'clock this morning: 31 cars wheat; 28 cars corn; 6 cars oats; 3 car rye. Total, 68 cars, or 26,000 bu.

Withdrawn yesterday for city consumption: 3,526 bu wheat; 7,827 bu corn; 2,766 bu oats; 885 bu rye; 1,471 bu barley. Withdrawn for do during the week: 36,684 bu wheat; 42,287 bu corn; 22,879 bu oats; 5,876 bu rye; 13,068 bu barley.

To-day was a rather quiet one on 'Change, as is usual on Saturday; and steady in regard to quotations, the changes in price being few and small. The transactions were principally speculative, there being very little demand for shipment or local consumption.

Highwines were in demand, and ½c higher than yesterday. Sales were made early of 250 brls at 87c, and more were wanted subsequently at the same price, but there were no offerings.

Dressed hogs were almost inactive, but nominally unchanged. Sales were made of 28 head at $7.25@7.75, which was yesterday's range of prices. The receipts were 449 head; of these a few were taken by city butchers, and the rest have gone forward.

Provisions were a little more active, but again a shade easier, several holders letting go property to which they have clung tenaciously for several weeks past, "hoping against hope" for a turn in the market which would enable them to get out without loss. We notice a few more orders here for product, probably attracted by the reduced prices, and some holders profess to think it probable that many other orders will be drawn here; but other operators think the market is yet too high; and there is little doubt that so long as the weakening process continues buyers will hold off, in anticipation of a still further decline. If prices should stiffen slightly, we should probably see more buyers in the market; but any extensive order trade at present can scarcely be considered probable, as our stocks were freely taken during the winter, and much of the meat bought on German account is, as yet, unused, owing to the cessation of the war. It is this fact that diminishes confidence in pork products to-day, and it is impossible to assign the point at which a reaction may be expected. Our market to-day opened very weak, with a nominal decline of 5@10c ℔ brl on pork, ruled dull, improved temporarily under the manipulations of a large operator, and closed steady. Lard was steady, and meats a shade easier. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller the month, $20.25@20.30; do seller April, $20.40@20.45; do seller May, $20.80@21.00; prime mess, $18.50@19.00. Lard, cash, or seller the month, 12@12⅛c; do seller April, 12¼c; do seller May, 12½c. Sweet pickled hams, 13@13½c. Dry salted meats (loose) quotable at 7c for shoulders; 9@9¼c for rough sides; 9⅜@9⅝c for short rib; 10c for short clear. Boxed meats quotable at 7¼c for shoulders; 9⅝@9¾c for short ribs; 10¼@10½c for short clear; 9⅞c for long clear; 9¼@9½c for Cumberlands. Bacon meats were quoted at 8¼c for shoulders; 10⅞c for short ribs, and 11⅛c for short clear. Mess beef at $12.50@13.00; extra mess at $14.00@14.50. Beef hams at $28.00@29.00. Tallow at 8@8⅛c, and greases at 6¼@10½c. Sales were: 1,150 brls mess pork at $20.25; 500 brls do (at Peoria) at $20.00; 500 brls do seller April at $20.45; 550 brls do at $20.40; 500 brls do at $20.35; 1,250 brls do at $20.30; 500 brls do seller May at $20.75; 100 brls do at $20.62½; 180 tcs lard at 12c; 600 tcs do seller April at 12¼c; 30,000 lbs shoulders at 7c; 20,000 lbs rough sides at 9c; 60,000 lbs short ribs (part from dressed hogs) at 9⅜c; 100 boxes do at 9⅝c; 20 bxs long clear at 10c; 50 bxs short clear at 10⅛c; 500 tcs sweet pickled hams (dressed hogs) at 12c; 460 brls beef hams at $28.00; 50 tcs white grease at 9⅜c; 46 tcs (common) do at 8c.

The packing of hogs in this city to date is about 900,000 head; at Milwaukee, 219,235 head. Our present stocks are estimated at 75,000@80,000 brls pork; 26,000@28,000 tcs lard; and 26,000,000@30,000,000 lbs meats. The shipments for the past week were 620 brls beef; 3,484 brls pork; 790,280 lbs lard; and 3,435,120 lbs meats; our stocks are decreasing.

Flour was quiet. There is a good demand for medium and low grades, but very little here on sale, most of the stocks now here having been bought up to await shipment at the opening of navigation. Prices were without change. Sales were: White Winter Extras—60 brls Pearl of St. Louis at $8.25; 100 brls on private terms. Spring Extras—100 brls Rodman's at $6.56; 100 brls Elwell's XXX at $6.50; 100 brls Jefferson, 200 brls Union Star, and 400 brls not named, at $6.00; 61 brls do at $5.50; 250 brls do on private terms. Unsound Spring Extras—58 brls at $4.50. Spring Superfines—200 brls at $5.12½. Total, 1,279 brls.

Wheat was quiet, and tame during the greater part of the session, but averaged ⅛c better than yesterday. The market on the Early Board was little better than nominal at $1.25⅛@1.25¼ seller April. On 'Change the option opened tame at $1.25¼, improved to $1.25⅝ by noon, and thence rose steadily to $1.25⅞, as several successive telegrams were received from New York quoting that market as growing better, with an improved demand, and greater firmness on the part of holders. Liverpool was reported unchanged. Cash wheat, especially, was held more firmly, as the cost of carrying does not now include storage, and holders are hoping for a large export demand in the spring, professing themselves unable to believe that the crop of last year will be found more than equal to the demand for consumption between now and the next harvest. Cash No. 2 spring opened at $1.24⅛, and closed at $1.24⅝. Seller the last half of this month was very quiet, at about ⅛c above the price of regular; fresh receipts were ⅛c above the price of regular, cash, or seller the month. No. 1 spring was nominal at $1.27. No. 3 was steady at $1.20@1.20¼, and rejected at $1.12. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 2 spring at $1.25⅜; 3,000 bu do at $1.25¼; [illegible] bu do at $1.25⅛; 1,600 bu do at $1.24⅞; 5,600 bu do at $1.25; 10,000 bu do at $1.24⅞; 15,000 bu do at $1.24⅛; 5,000 bu do at $1.24¾; [illegible]

[illegible] Oats, with sellers at yesterday's quotations, at 49⅜c for No. 2, seller the month or cash; 50½c for seller April; and 54c for seller May. One or two parties were nominally offering below these prices, but there was literally no demand, and nothing was sold except a few car lots of fresh receipts, as follows: 12,600 bu at 49½c; 4,200 bu at 49¾c; 1,800 bu at 49½c; 1,200 bu no grade at 39c. Total, 8,400 bu. Rejected was nominal at 47½@48c.

Rye was steady and quiet, at the prices which have ruled for a week past or more. Sales were: 1,200 bu No. 2 at 86c, and 800 bu do at 86½c. No. 1 was nominal at 91c, and rejected at 80c.

Barley was nominally firmer to-day, but so little was done that the market can scarcely be quoted. Prices are about 75@77c for regular No. 2; [illegible] for No. 3; and 40@45c for rejected. Sales were: 400 bu No. 2 at 76c; 400 bu do at 77c; 400 bu rejected at 45c; 400 bu by sample at $1.05; 400 bu do at 95c; 400 bu do at 86c; 400 bu do at 83c. Total, 3,200 bu.

The demand for dry goods was small, and prices were without material alteration. In groceries a very satisfactory business was transacted, and prices were nominally unchanged. There was about the usual inquiry for metals, iron, and nails, and quotations ruled firm and unchanged. Seeds were in less inquiry, but firm, with sales of timothy at $6.00@6.80 and clover at $6.80@7.05. Poultry and potatoes are slow of sale. The oil market underwent no decided change as compared with the previous two or three days. The further decline in lard weakened the market for lard oil a little, but there was no quotable decline, $1.10 for extra, 95c for No. 1, and 85c for No. 2 being the ruling prices. Linseed met with a fairly active inquiry, and holders were firm at full rates. Carbon, whale, and sperm were quiet and steady. Hides remain quiet, without visible change in prices. The demand, though small, proves sufficient to prevent any considerable accumulation of stock, and prices keep well up. There was no change in the condition of the hay market. The inquiry was almost wholly confined to supplying current local wants, and, under full stocks, the feeling was easy. Butter was reported moderately active at unchanged prices, sales making at 15@20c for common to medium, and at 22@28c for good to choice. Eggs continue to arrive freely, and prices were easy at 16@17c. The weakness noted for some time past in the market for cotton bagging culminated to-day in a decline of 1c on all brands, Starks being quoted at 33c; Ontario at 33c; Lewiston at 32c, and American and Amoskeag at 30c. Burlaps and gunnies were steady, the former at 15@20c, and the latter at 20@22c. Cheese, coal, fruits, and fish were steady and unchanged. The cattle market was active, to the extent of the offerings, and firm, everything selling readily at full prices. Live hogs were in fair request, and steady at yesterday's closing prices.

The Illinois Central Railroad Company have now established a new connection with the Mobile & Ohio Railroad by a magnificent new boat called the Illinois, which will make regular trips in future between Cairo and Columbus, being guaranteed to make the trip within two hours. We make the following extract from an article in the Cincinnati *Commercial* of the 10th inst., descriptive of the new craft:

[illegible]

LATER.

After 'Change [illegible] closing at [illegible] closed at [illegible]

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

For the Week Ending March 11.

[illegible]

Monday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tuesday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wednesday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thursday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Friday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Saturday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	16,949	14,090	[illegible]	[illegible]
Last week	[illegible]	....	[illegible]	....
Week before last	[illegible]	....	[illegible]	....
W'k end'g Feb. 11	[illegible]	....	[illegible]	....
Total 4 weeks	[illegible]	....	[illegible]	....
Same per'd 1870	[illegible]	....	[illegible]	....
Same per'd 1869	[illegible]	....	[illegible]	....

REMARKS.

The demand for hogs continues small, and, light as are the arrivals, prices are still weak and declining. The receipts the past week have been 16,949, against [illegible] last week, [illegible] week before last, [illegible] for the corresponding week last year, and [illegible] in 1869. The market opened dull and heavy at about the closing prices of last week, where it remained without decided change until Friday, when, under the influence of discouraging advices from the East, a decline of 25c was suffered, prices receding to $5.50@7.00 for common to choice. The hogs now being marketed are, with few exceptions, of poor quality, consisting mainly of light, coarse, uneven and mixed lots, of from 120 to 200 lbs average. Numerous sales of stock pigs have been reported, chiefly at $5.00@6.50 for lots averaging from 90 to 130 lbs. The market closed quiet at $5.50@6.25 for common; $6.30@6.80 for medium, and $6.85@7.00 for good to choice. Extra are nominal at $7.25.

SHEEP—Received to-day, 340 head; received this week, [illegible] head; shipped to-day, 173 head; shipped this week, [illegible] head; received last week, [illegible] head; shipped last week, [illegible] head. The supply has fallen short of the wants of the trade, and as a result a higher range of prices has been established. The sheep received have been of a quality considerably above the average, and a majority of the sales were at prices ranging from [illegible] upward to [illegible]. Some very choice brought [illegible], but [illegible] may be considered a fair outside quotation. Shippers continue in the market, and into their hands a considerable portion of the offerings has gone. Everything is sold, and the market closes firm at $3.00@3.75 for common thin lots; $4.00@4.75 for medium to fair, and at [illegible] for good to choice. Extra quotable at [illegible].

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 11.

BUTTER—There was a fair inquiry for this article, not only to supply local wants, but for shipment, and, under a moderate supply, the market remains quite firm. In a small way strictly choice [illegible]

BAGGING—[illegible]

BUILDING MATERIALS—The market was quiet, but firm at about former quotations. [illegible]

BOOTS AND SHOES—[illegible]

[illegible]

CHEESE—There were no new features to note in connection with the market for this article. [illegible]

COAL—Remains quiet and steady, as previously quoted. [illegible]

COFFEES—The general features of this market remain about the same as last noted. [illegible]

CANDLES—The market was less active, but firm, at the following prices: [illegible]

COOPERAGE—[illegible]

[illegible] and under	13.00	@14.00
Fencing	14.00	@15.00
Joist and scantling, 16 to 24 feet	14.00	@21.00
Pickets, square	16.00	@18.00
Cedar posts, split	12	@ 16
Cedar posts, round	20	@ 30
Lath	2.37½	@ 2.50
Sawed shingles, No. 1	2.25	@ 2.50
Sawed shingles, A or star	3.75	@ 4.00
Ash, seasoned, ℔ m	30.00	@35.00
Oak, seasoned, ℔ m	30.00	@35.00
Whitewood, seasoned, ℔ m	37.00	@40.00
Black walnut, seasoned, ℔ m	55.00	@75.00
Hickory plank, clear	40.00	@45.00
Hickory axletrees, ℔ set	....	@ 1.50
Maple axletrees, ℔ set	1.00	@ 1.50

ON TRACK.

There was a large inquiry for "A" sawed grades at [illegible] ℔ 1,000. We quote:

A or star sawed	[illegible]
No. 1 sawed	[illegible]

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness. Length—Sixteen inches. Three dollars and fifty cents per car to be added when transferred, which follows the shingles.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—There was a very satisfactory business transacted in this market to-day, and quotations ruled steady, as follows:

TIN—Box tin plate, IC, 10x14, $11.00; roofing, IC, $10.00; large pigs, 44c; small pigs, 45c; bar tin, 46c.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 37c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 34c; tin copper, 32c.

SHEET ZINC—First quality, cask, 9¼c; first quality, sheet, 10c; spelter, 9c.

WIRE—1 to 6, 9c; 7, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 18c; 20, 20c.

NAILS—The demand from all quarters continues active and $4.50 rates are fully sustained: 10d to 60d, ℔ keg, $4.50; 8d, ℔ keg, $4.75; 6d, ℔ keg, $5.00; 4d, ℔ keg, $5.25; 3d, ℔ keg, $5.50; fine 3d, ℔ keg, [illegible]; [illegible]

OILS—Linseed oil continues in good demand and is held with great firmness. Lard oil was easy. Carbon, whale, sperm, and other descriptions, were steady. We quote: Lard oil, extra winter, $1.10; do, No. 1, 95c; do, No. 2, 85c; carbon, 27c; linseed, raw, 91c; boiled, [illegible]; whale oil, 90c; bank oil, 75c; straits, [illegible]; lubricating oil (W. V.), [illegible]; turpentine, [illegible]; sperm oil, [illegible]; elephant oil, $1.00; neatsfoot oil, No. 1, [illegible]; do, strictly pure, [illegible].

POULTRY—The demand was meagre, and prices favored buyers. We note sales of chickens in coops at $4.00, dressed chickens at [illegible], and do turkeys at 10@12c ℔ lb.

POTATOES—There was a light inquiry, with sales at a range of [illegible] ℔ bushel for common to choice offerings.

RICE—The market was quiet but firm at the unsized quotations: Carolina, [illegible]; Louisiana, [illegible]; Rangoon, [illegible].

SOAPS—There was a fair demand for soaps and quotations were firm as follows: [illegible]

SUGARS—[illegible]

SYRUPS—[illegible]

SALT—[illegible]

STARCH—[illegible]

SPICES—The demand was fair for prices, and prices ruled firm at the following range: [illegible]

SODA AND SALERATUS—Trade was meagre, yet no change of importance was made in prices: [illegible]

SEEDS—[illegible]

TEAS—The market for teas exhibited a moderate degree of activity, and showed [illegible]

TOBACCO—Remains quiet and steady at the prices given below:

CHEWING—[illegible]

SMOKING—[illegible]

PLUG—[illegible]

WOOD—Was in fair demand and was firm at the annexed quotations: [illegible]

WOOL—The movement in this market to-day was a fair one, and quotations ruled firm, as follows: [illegible]

RAILROAD FREIGHTS.—The following are the rates current to the points named:

Chicago to	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston & Providence	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia, Harrisburg & Baltimore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Washington, D. C.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburgh, Steubenville, Bridgeport, O., & Bellaire	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheeling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Newark, O.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cleveland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbus	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dayton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Castle, Pa. and Youngstown, O.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oil City, Pa.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Akron, O.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Norfolk, Va.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wilmington, N. C.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Charleston, S. C.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Savannah, Ga.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Petersburg, Va.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, March 11—1:30 p. m.—Consols, [illegible]. [illegible] Illinois Central, [illegible]; Atlantic & Great Western, [illegible].

Refined petroleum, [illegible].

FRANKFORT, March 11.—Five-twenties of 1862, [illegible].

ANTWERP, March 11.—Petroleum, [illegible].

PARIS, March 11.—Bourse closed quiet; Rentes, [illegible].

LIVERPOOL, March 11.—Cotton dull; middling uplands, 7½d; Orleans, 7⅝d; sales 10,000 bales; for export and speculative, 1,000 bales.

Breadstuffs and Provisions—Unchanged.

Albany Cattle Market.

[illegible]

Southern Cotton Markets.

NEW ORLEANS, March 11.—Cotton—quiet; [illegible]

[illegible], March 11.—Cotton dull; [illegible]

New York Dry Goods Market.

[illegible]

The Produce Markets.

[illegible]

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, March 11.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat dull and drooping; No. 1 red winter held at $1.40; No. 2 [illegible]. Corn dull and drooping at [illegible]; high mixed [illegible]. Oats steady at [illegible].

PETROLEUM—Crude—Nothing doing. Refined—Quiet at [illegible].

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, March 11.—COTTON—Dull and nominal; [illegible]

[illegible]

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, March 11.—COTTON—Quiet and unchanged; middling, [illegible].

[illegible]

DETROIT.

DETROIT, March 11.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. [illegible]

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, March 11.—BREADSTUFFS—[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, March 11.—BREADSTUFFS—[illegible] Wheat quiet and unchanged. Oats unchanged. PETROLEUM—Crude, [illegible]; refined, [illegible]. WHISKEY—Dull at [illegible]. Other articles unchanged.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, March 11.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull but unchanged; Western family, [illegible]. Wheat firm at unchanged prices. Corn, yellow Southern, [illegible]. Oats, [illegible]. PROVISIONS—Unchanged. WHISKEY—Firm at [illegible].

—Peter Preischers, a young German, arrived in San Francisco lately, in search of his father, whom he has been in quest for three years, having traveled [illegible].

—The Rothschilds are said to have lost from [illegible] by the result of the Franco-German war. They all believed at first that the French would be victorious [illegible].

—The Brooklyn Union says that Harvey B. Dodworth, once the first musician in New York, has been completely run out of the field by the German combinations of the metropolis.

—Among the curios at the Auburn (N. Y.) Industrial Fair were articles presented to ex-Secretary Seward, procured in Mexico and California. These were a gold cigar-case with diamond [illegible], a silver writing-service, gold [illegible], and the California [illegible].

MEDICAL CARDS.

Dr. A. G. Olin,

[illegible] WASHINGTON-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

[illegible] Office hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays, [illegible]

Private Matters.

DR. F. D. CLARKE.

The Regular Old-Established Dr. Clarke, [illegible] Clark-st. (near Monroe), continues to be confidentially consulted by both sexes. [illegible]

Dr. Franklin Brooks,

[illegible]

Dr. Raphael

[illegible] TO HEALTH AND LONG LIFE.

Avoid Quacks.

[illegible]

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

An Invaluable Remedy.

[illegible]

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

[illegible]

TIME-TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

[illegible]

For sale by the
FOURTH NATIONAL BANK, Agents,
and
LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN,
BANKERS.
47 SOUTH CLARK-ST.
Chicago,
General Agents for Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Northern Indiana.

ENGLISH SAUCE.
THE CELEBRATED ENGLISH SAUCE,
"YORKSHIRE RELISH."
J. MARCAN,
No. 176 Fulton-st., New York.
AGENT FOR THE UNITED STATES.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[illegible]—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA. [illegible] in Gold drawn every 17 days. Prizes cashed and information furnished. [illegible] Wall-st., N. Y.

[illegible] CURRENCY.
Royal Havana Lottery [illegible] box 4685, New York Post Office.

THE LAW COURTS.

The Geary Case Again—Grounds on which the Prisoner Seeks to Obtain a Writ of Habeas Corpus.

Progress of the Litigation Between the Fire Extinguishers—Seventeen Ejectment Suits Brought by One Man—Large Amount of Bankruptcy Business.

United States Circuit Court.

THE GEARY CASE—WHAT THE NEW CASES MEANS.

The petition for *habeas corpus* by James Geary, under sentence at the Penitentiary of the State, he having already been delivered over to the Warden of that institution, recites that relator is in custody, in execution of a sentence of imprisonment for one year passed by the District Court upon him, on conviction of conspiracy to defraud the United States; that the sentence was that he be "confined and imprisoned in the said Penitentiary for the term and period of one year." This Penitentiary, he avers, is within the Northern District of Illinois, and thus within the territorial and judicial jurisdiction of this court, and he charges that his imprisonment there is illegal:

1. Because that the third section of the act of Congress of March 3, 1865, limits the power of a United States Court to sentence a prisoner to imprisonment in a State Prison or Penitentiary to the case, where such prisoner shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a period longer than one year, and that, therefore, the sentence in this case, to imprisonment in the said Penitentiary for only one year is illegal and void.

2. That the use of said Penitentiary for the purpose of imprisoning convicts sentenced by United States Court is not allowed by the Legislature of the State of Illinois as required by said third section of the act of March 3, 1865; [illegible] sentence is, therefore void.

3. That said sentence of said District Court sentenced him for the offence [illegible] found by the [illegible] charged in the indictment [illegible] of Cook County, jury, to be imprisoned in [illegible] of twenty days, Illinois, for the term and fully executed, and which sentence has [illegible] had no power, under that, therefore, the [illegible] sentence him to imprisonment the law of the [illegible] additional term of one year.

EJECTMENT BY SERIES.

[illegible] has commenced a series of ejectment suits affecting Cook County property, as follows:

—Against Francis A. Griswold, for Lot 8 of Joseph Smith's Subdivision of the west half of Block 56, Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the west half of Section 27, 39, 14.

—Against Moses Patnand, for property on Kankakee avenue, 813.5 feet from the north line of Twenty-ninth street, in Block 55, Canal Trustees' Subdivision, in the same section.

—Against DeWitt C. Gooding, for Lot 2, Joseph Smith's Subdivision, as above.

—Against Oscar F. Safford, for Lot 7, same subdivision.

—Against Samuel F. Higginson, for Lot 4, same subdivision.

—Against William F. Hall, for a lot on Twenty-ninth street, 113 feet from the east line of Calumet avenue.

—Against Edward R. Duffield, for Lot 12, Joseph Smith's Subdivision.

—Against William Dorsey, for a lot on Kankakee avenue, 635 [illegible] from the north line of Twenty-ninth street.

—Against Samuel W. Shaw, for Lots 25, 26, and 27, Joseph Smith's Subdivision.

—Against Patrick F. Maguire, for a lot on Kankakee avenue, [illegible] feet from the north line of Twenty-ninth street.

—Against George A. Marsh, for Lot 3, Joseph Smith's Subdivision.

—Against Anne Maria Smith, for Lot 5, same subdivision.

—Against James Kerr, for a lot on Twenty-ninth street, north side, 183 feet from Calumet avenue.

—Against Charles Matthews, for a lot on the north side of Twenty-ninth street, 133 feet from the east line of Calumet avenue.

—Against John Donovan, for a lot on the north side of Twenty-ninth street, 156 feet from the northeast corner of Calumet avenue.

—Against William F. Jackson, for a lot on the northeast corner of Twenty-ninth street and Calumet avenue.

—Against Peter Grube, for a lot on the west line of Kankakee avenue, 546 feet from Twenty-ninth street.

ASSUMPSIT DEMAND.

An action of assumpsit was instituted by Josiah K. [illegible] against partners in the firm of Tod, [illegible] & Co., in which the demand is for $15,000.

United States District Court.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

Denial of Bankruptcy.—Gilbert Hogan, of Chicago.

Proceeding Dismissed.—Lewis Gass and Isaac Lewis, of Chicago.

Adjudications.—George M. Wild, of Chicago; Clark H. Sanborn, of Chicago.

NEW PROCEEDINGS.

—Edward Hamilton, of Chicago, came into court voluntarily, to partake of the benefit of the Bankrupt law. He represents his indebtedness at $2,117.73; his assets at $50 worth of clothing and a $10 watch.

[illegible]

State Courts.

The Judges of the several State Courts, so far as they attended upon the bench, devoted Saturday to the hearing of arguments of law motions.

Circuit Court.

[illegible]

A decree was rendered in favor of Henry Ball, Jr., against Hugh McDougall and James M. Flagg, for the foreclosure of a mortgage on Lots 4 and 5 of Block 2, Flagg's Subdivision of the south two acres of Lot 9, Subdivision of Sections 16, 39, 14 east.

A CASE OF "NO GO."

A writ of *ne exeat*, issued against H. H. Wilkerson at the demand of [illegible], who claims to be a creditor of Wilkerson's in the sum of $345, evidenced by two promissory notes. Wilkerson is a resident of St. Louis, and, it is charged, he refuses to pay upon his responsibility, and being now in the city and about to leave, this writ is issued to prevent his leaving the State without securing, by special bail, the sum of any judgment which may be rendered against him in an action at law.

Superior Court.

TAX MATTERS.

Upon the hearing of the objections to the general tax warrant, judgment went against every delinquent piece of property excepting one sixty-six foot lot, owned by Messrs. Horton and Scranton. This lot was assessed as a single piece. It was shown to the court that the ownership of that excepted piece of property by the parties was in severalty, each party owning a defined proportion by a separate deed.

EXTENSION OF FRANKLIN STREET.

The time allowed to objectors to the city special assessment warrants expired at 10 o'clock on Thursday. The docket was then called and judgments rendered where objections had been indicated but not filed in time.

The Court (Gary) then commenced the trial of the objections. The first case called was that of Warrant No. 1,065, assessment for opening and widening Franklin street, from Madison to Adams, on a line with the street. [illegible]

The hearing of the case is not yet concluded.

PARTITION ORDERED.

A decree of partition was made upon petition of Gustavus Frost and others, Mary Simon being the defendant in interest, of part of Lot 5, Block 12, Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the southwest fractional quarter of Section 3, 38, 14.

RAMPANT FIRE EXTINGUISHERS—THE EXCELSIOR HAS THE FLOOR.

There are in Chicago two fire extinguisher machine companies. Each one is active to push its portable apparatus, not into the market, for they are both there, but into the hands of purchasers upon the market. These are the Excelsior Fire Extinguishing Company and the Northwestern (Babcock) Fire Extinguisher Company. [illegible]

[illegible]

The Excelsior has since turned round to take the position offensive in the matter of chancery [illegible]

[illegible] but an umbrella, for that the Chief Justice spoken of is simply Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the strip of land known as the District of Columbia, and not, as people innocent of litigation might suppose, the Chief Justice for the twenty-three States and Territories of the United States mentioned, or, indeed, of any State. As to the matter of umbrella, that Chief Justice Fisher, of the Court of the District of Columbia, did not decide as to the validity of any patent, but only on a question appealed from the Commissioner of Patents as to which of two parties, Dawson Mills or D. D. Barrett, "is entitled to be recognized by the Patent Office as the administrator of Cartier," who had died before his and his competitor's patent had been issued.

By the same bill in the Superior Court, the Excelsior Company seeks to visit the liability of purchasers (as in the case of D. B. Fisk & Co.) of an article alleged to be an infringement of a patented article, where contending patents exist, and where the claims of neither have been passed upon in court, when the only act of the purchaser is that of having possession.

The entire matter of the present controversy, it was supposed, would have been heard on Saturday before Judge Jameson, on a motion to enjoin the Babcock Company from circulating statements such as have been spoken of, to the injury of the competing corporation. The cause did not come on, for the reason, perhaps, that the Judge was on duty in the Criminal Court. The argument will be had, however, as soon as he again sits regularly in his own branch of the Superior Court.

ALLEGED FRAUD AND CIRCUMVENTION.

A bill was filed by George Kingsbury, of Wadsworth, Ohio, against Michael Traver, of this city, in which the complainant claims that he has been overreached by Traver, his real estate agent, about the sale of property on [illegible] Ashland street and Paulina streets. [illegible]

[illegible] SALE OF A REALTY TO BE SOLD.

[illegible] was made by Eliza H. Towne as the guardian of Edward F. Towne, her son, to sell [illegible] street; the minor's interest in the south [illegible] quarter of the southwest quarter of Section [illegible] 14 east [illegible], and some property in Winnebago County.

MECHANIC'S LIEN.

A mechanic's lien, claimed by Nicholas J. Miller and his copartner, is asked to be enforced against Joseph Rohrbach and Sabina [illegible] of Lot 1, Block 42, Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the east fractional southeast quarter of Section 21, 39, 14 east (corner of Purple and Hight streets.)

Criminal Court.

LARCENY—WANT OF INTENTION.

A writ of *habeas corpus* having been sued out by Daniel Scott, a colored man, who was in the County Jail under a charge of larceny, his case was heard before Judge Jameson. It appeared that the wife of relator hired certain rooms, but, before occupancy, she eloped with a man who was not her husband. The prisoner went to the rooms and, finding there a quantity of clothing, he possessed himself of it to prevent his wife from obtaining it. It turned out that the articles belonged to one Lucille Winston, who had gone into possession of the apartment as lessee. Wherefore Scott was arrested. In the absence of an intention to steal, the prisoner was discharged.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

St. Patrick's Day.

The Irish Literary Association held a special meeting at their hall in the *Prairie Farmer* building on yesterday afternoon. The principal business of the meeting was the reception of reports relative to the St. Patrick's night celebration at the Briggs House.

W. C. McClure, from the Committee on Invitations, stated that General Hartsuff, and several members of his staff, would attend the banquet. Letters from distinguished strangers had been received, and Colonel Roberts, with O'Donovan Rossa, would, in all likelihood, be present.

The Committees on Music, Dancing, Programme, &c., all reported progress. The number of tickets already sold gives indication of a good attendance. Altogether the occasion may be looked forward to as a pleasant one. The following committees were appointed to act on the night of the festival:

Reception Committee—Colonel James Quirk, Chairman; Major John F. Scanlan, Charles G. Moore, Major W. C. McClure, Frank Agnew, John E. McMahon, Captain J. Quirk, Hon. M. Dixon, Hon. W. K. Sullivan, Hon. A. L. Morrison, John F. Finerty, F. McHugh, Anthony Sweeny.

Floor Managers—J. J. Murphy, Chairman; William Fogarty, John O'Neill, David McCarty, Major W. C. McClure.

Egg-Producing Under Difficulties.

A good joke is related of an inexperienced and spectacled Benedict, who went among the busy South Water street commission merchants, on Friday last, for the purpose of investing in chickens, with a view to establishing a remunerative hennery on his premises in the West Division. He carefully examined several large coops of fowls, and at one place selected fifteen and at another nine, as he supposed, nice pullets. He informed the gentleman from whom he had purchased them that he intended soon to send some good fresh eggs to market, and left orders for the delivery of the fowls at his residence. A scrutinizing commission man immediately discovered that the would-be egg-producer had selected just twenty-four roosters. The fact soon spread through the entire commission fraternity, and almost caused a suspension of business.

Announcement.

The annual meeting of the Northwestern Poultry Association will be held at the Tremont House on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. A full attendance of members is desired, as officers for the ensuing year will be elected, and other important business will come before the meeting.

Miscellaneous.

—The alarm of fire from Box No. 124, at 5:40 yesterday afternoon, was occasioned by the burning out of a chimney at No. 98 Ontario street.

—Mary Ruske, the little girl who was run over by engine No. 50, on the Burlington & Quincy Railroad on Saturday, died at 5 o'clock on yesterday morning. The Coroner held an inquest, and the jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

—The body of a man found in the lake at the foot of Van Buren street, on Saturday, is thought to be that of John Stalker, mate of a schooner, who has been missing for two months. His wife resides in North Java, New York.

HOTEL PERSONALS.

The following are the latest prominent arrivals:

[illegible]

War Department Meteorological Bulletin.

The following is the daily meteorological bulletin of the War Department for the benefit of commerce:

CHICAGO, March 12.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer.	Change in last 24 hours.	Thermometer.	Change in last 24 hours.	Direction of wind.	Force of wind.	State of weather.
Chicago—7 a. m.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Light	Clear
2 p. m.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Fair
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Buffalo, 11 p. m.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Fair
Cleveland, 11 p. m.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Clear
Oswego, 11 p. m.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Fresh	Clear
Rochester, 11 p. m.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Gentle	Clear
Toledo, 11 p. m.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	W	Light	Fair

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12.

Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours—Barometer has fallen and is now stationary on the Gulf and South Atlantic States. It is still falling over the East Atlantic and lower lakes, and is stationary on the upper lakes and Rocky Mountains stations. A central area of somewhat lower pressure is developing from Tennessee to Ontario. Heavy rains have been reported between Arkansas and Lake Erie, with light and fresh winds. It is now clearing up, and is colder in the former region. Fair weather, now followed by cloudy and threatening weather, has prevailed on the South and Middle Atlantic. Light rains and increased temperature have been reported from the East Atlantic. The winds have everywhere been light, and at present nowhere beyond the limits of fresh.

Probabilities—It is probable that the pressure will continue to slowly diminish, with rainy weather and light winds in the Ohio Valley, on the lower lakes, and Middle and Eastern States.

South Pacific Railway.

Some of the oldest and best citizens of Chicago are investing largely in San Diego. They have learned wisdom from experience, and it requires no prophet to foresee the immense growth of San Diego during the next five years. Now is the time to buy property while it is cheap. Lots now selling at $50 (title perfect) will soon quadruple in value. W. H. Francis, San Diego Land Agent, office No. 116 LaSalle street, is an old resident of San Diego, and will gladly give any information regarding it. Lithographs of the city and harbor sent by mail. Price $1.

Fresh Caught Lake Fish.

H. M. Curtis, of No. 13 Clark street, is now receiving daily fresh caught lake trout and white fish. He is a trustworthy merchant, and is fully prepared to fill all orders promptly. Give him a trial by sending him an order immediately. Mr. Curtis' fish are not frozen.

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's cod liver oil is the best.

The East St. Louis Tornado.

From the St. Louis Republican, March 10.

The advices from the surrounding country were meagre yesterday, and from no direction could we learn that anything like the fury of the wind at East St. Louis was experienced elsewhere, at least within a radius of five or six miles. It seems to have shot out of the heavens in a curved line, convexing towards the earth's surface, and after a whirling contact some five or six miles long, to have swung up into space again. The band of the tornado was not uniform in width, sometimes appearing 500 feet, and other places considerably greater; but that terrible power which made the air like an opaque body, hard-piercing and driven forward as if by an uncontrollable force, was certainly compressed within a narrow space. High winds prevailed along the outskirts of the central stream, and this made many people suppose that the outburst was nothing but an aggravated instance of an ordinary wind storm. From reports from various localities south of St. Louis, it is evident that elemental commotions were general on Wednesday during the day and night, but in no instance does the visitation appear to have been at all equal in fury to that which swept East St. Louis. A gentleman who was standing near the edge of the river on this side saw the whole course of the tornado along the Illinois shore. He says that a vast whirling and mingling body of spray or rain sheets seemed to rush forward from the coal dyke, accompanied by a hissing, roaring noise. He watched it strike the elevator and the Illinois shore. Thence the path was marked with flying fragments of every description, but so dense was the column of convulsed air and water that it obscured objects beyond it like a cloud.

Incredible as it may appear, some of the glass in the windows at the east abutment works was perforated apparently by pebbles driven with such velocity that they made only round holes like bullets, and this is also reported to have occurred at other places. In numerous instances, flying pieces of timber struck railroad cars on the side and went through them as if shot from a cannon, and small splinters of no great weight were frequently to be seen buried in wood-work against which they had been driven.

TAXATION.

The Difficulty in the Way of Making Personal Property Bear its Fair Proportion—Defence of the Report of the Commissioners for the Revision of the Tax Laws.

Card from David A. Wells.

NEW YORK, March 6.

To the Editor of the New York World:

SIR: The Commissioners for the Revision of the Tax Laws of New York confidently thought that they had, in their recent report to the Legislature, clearly set forth the nature of the reforms they proposed to institute in place of the present defective system for the valuation and assessment of property for State and local taxation; but that they have not been successful in so doing is evident from the circumstance that many of the prominent journals of the country, which have attempted to analyze and review the proposed new system, have in a greater or less degree failed to present its characteristic and essential features according to the true meaning and intent of the Commissioners; reference being made particularly to your own journal (see review of February 24), as well as to the New York *Bulletin*, *Nation*, *Tribune*, *Evening Post*, and Chicago TRIBUNE.

I therefore respectfully solicit the use of your columns in order to attempt to remedy, through a restatement of the principles of the proposed new system of local taxation, any former lack of clearness of expression, inasmuch as it is clearly evident that no progress in the way of any proposed reform can be anticipated, unless there be a correct understanding on the part of the public from the outset, both as to what it is desired to accomplish and the means which it is proposed to employ. And, with this preliminary statement, let us next attempt to define the problem under consideration. All are agreed that the present system of local taxation is unjust, ineffective, and, in many respects, contrary alike to the letter and spirit of the laws. There can be no doubt, also, that it is antagonistic to the most complete and rapid development of the material interests of the State; and to be such, therefore, it must necessarily, sooner or later, be changed.

The property from which revenue is obtained by taxation is somewhat arbitrarily divided into two classes—"real" and "personal." In regard to the first class—real property—the defect of the existing system consists mainly or wholly in the fact that there is no uniform standard of valuation common throughout the State, or, indeed, contiguous towns, cities, or counties; and, furthermore, that there are now no practical and efficient means by which the State can compel its officials, entrusted with the valuation and assessment of such property, to recognize and carry out the letter and mandate of the existing laws. It would seem, also, that there can be no dispute about the remedy. It must consist in a better organized or reformed revenue administration. And the recent experience of the cities of Philadelphia, Chicago, and Boston, afford positive proof that an effective remedy, through administration, is perfectly, and without difficulty, attainable. Real property, then, under improved administration, being uniformly valued at a fair market price, may be subsequently assessed on any percentage of such valuation as may be deemed expedient.

Coming, next, to personal property, we find the case altogether different. All experience has shown that the attempt to tax such property, in all its forms directly, and, at the same time, equitably and effectively, has everywhere and at all times proved something entirely beyond the power of any government to accomplish. It could not be done in "Old Rome," when the Assessors were empowered to administer torture; it has failed equally under the despotic or monarchical governments of Europe, and under the popular governments of the United States; and every nation, except the United States, guided by its own experience, or the experience of others, has long ago desisted from all efforts to assess and collect taxes of this character. Practically, also, a like result has been attained in the State of New York, as is shown by the fact that the whole assessed valuation of personal property in the State is not now equal, by [illegible], to the amount of property acknowledged to be in the possession of its banks and railroad corporations and savings banks; and it is not to be disputed that by recent laws and decisions any citizen of the State who may hereafter decide to evade taxation on his personal property can do so legally and without difficulty. It should also be understood, moreover, that there is not now any power vested in Assessors whereby they can institute an efficient examination with a view of obtaining information respecting the personal property of an individual, even though they may desire to do so. It is, therefore, certain that if the present system of State revenue laws is to be continued, the valuation of personal property for assessment will gradually be restricted to the mere franchise of the banks, and that in all else the system will soon become, where it is now approximately, viz.: a taxation of real estate exclusively, the tax valuation of which, as expenditures are increased, will every year become greater.

It does not, however, necessarily follow that because direct taxation on personal property has proved impracticable, indirect taxation will prove equally so. The New York *Bulletin*, in its review of the report of the Commissioners, assumes that this must be the case, and, consequently, is led to the conclusion that the Commissioners, in recommending indirect taxation of personal property, after demonstrating the impracticability of that which is direct, have in fact stultified themselves. But such a conclusion is warranted by no proper evidence. England, France, and Belgium have all abandoned direct taxation on personal property; and yet, in all these countries an indirect method is not only adhered to, but is regarded as fully in consonance with the most correct principles of political economy. England, reaching this class of property through its income, carriage, plate, and servants' taxes, as well as by its tax on rent or rental values; while France and Belgium effect the same thing through taxes on rental or rental values; taxes on doors and windows, and also through what are termed "occupation licenses." In short, the first of the four celebrated rules or axioms in respect to taxation laid down by Adam Smith in his "Wealth of Nations," is as sound and true to-day as when it was originally propounded, viz.: "That the citizens of every State ought to contribute to the support of the government, as nearly as possible in proportion to their respective abilities." [illegible]

[illegible]

First. Tax all corporations created by the State which are in the nature of a monopoly. Under this head would be included banks, railroad corporations, the surplus of savings banks (practically no taxes at present), gas, water, ferries, horse railroad, canal, express, telegraph, and other like companies. Private banks and bankers, to be taxed the same as National or State banks, mining, shipping, and manufacturing interests to be exempt from all direct taxation.

It is not proposed to here discuss the expediency of imposing direct taxes upon property or franchises of the character above enumerated; for the Commissioners have recognized most fully that the duty incumbent upon them was to propose reforms suited to, and compatible with, the exigencies and conditions of the hour, and not to propose reforms with some impracticable theory or the wants of some future period; and, recognizing the ground more recently taken by the "half a loaf" instead of the "no bread at all" class of reformers, they prefer to acknowledge and bend to the weight and drift of public opinion, and thereby effect something in the way of improvement, rather than, by putting such opinion at defiance, not only practically accomplish nothing, but in fact throw obstacles in the way of any future progress. When the people of New York have come to fully appreciate the fact that the productiveness of a tax is not its first and most important characteristic, and that the place and manner of levying a tax must often result in an indirect loss, for which no present gain can compensate, then it will be time to take another step forward in the work of progress. At present the Commissioners can only plead for moderate taxation on corporate property, as above specified. It should be also stated that the fair market value of all the property included under this head would very greatly exceed the present valuation of all the personal property now returned for assessment.

The second proposition of the new system is to tax real estate—lands and buildings—uniformly on the basis of their fair marketable valuation. Thus far all is clear, and there can be no mistake about the meaning and intent of the Commissioners; but with the third, or final proposition, the difficulties and disagreements commence, for in this a substitute is proposed for the taxation of personal property, in place of the present inequitable and broken-down system.

Direct taxation on such property has proved to be impracticable; can it be effectual *indirectly*? In responding affirmatively to this question, the Commissioners assume, on the basis of the experience of Europe, and from general reasoning, that, as a general rule, whoever possesses personal property necessarily puts out some sign or index of the fact and of the amount of such possessions; which sign or index in turn is always open to the inspection and judgment of the public, and that the building or premises which the individual occupies, or the rent or rental value of such building, is the most certain and permanent of such signs or indices.

It accordingly proposed to abolish all direct taxes on personal property other than what are included under the head of the above specified classes of corporations, and assuming that *three* times the rent or rental value of such building or premises represent the personal property of the occupier, tax such occupier, be he owner or tenant, on this basis for personal property, and make no further inquiry or investigation into his personal or pecuniary circumstances. That such a system is simple and easy of execution, and that it will give to the State an adequate valuation and return of property for the purpose of revenue, has not been disputed. The only question is in respect to its fairness or equity. Will it operate with equality between citizens, as well as between different localities in this State? In your article of the 24th you present the following objections:

"One family in a fashionable street may live on the rents of real estate, having no other personal property than the furniture of their house and their coach and horses. Their next-door neighbors on one side, occupying a house of precisely the same value, may derive their whole income from dividends on railroad shares or interest on government bonds, their property being all personal, as that of the other family is all real. The next-door neighbor on the other side may be a lawyer in large practice who rents his house, spends all his income, and has no property of any kind, either real or personal. The first of these families would pay, on the proposed plan, the full tax on its real estate and a tax on personal property which it does not possess; the second would pay precisely the same tax on personal property as the first, while its half a million invested in bonds and railway shares is subject to none of the burdens which fall on the real estate of the other; and the third, without property of any kind, pays as much tax as his well-to-do neighbor two doors distant. And so, to vary the illustration, a jeweller and a hat dealer, who occupy halves of the same store on Broadway, would pay the same tax on personal property, although the stock of the one may be worth thirty or fifty times that of the other. If this is justice, it is 'justice in the rough.'"

To this I would reply, and, for the sake of discussion, would assume that three times the rent or rental value is to be taken as the representative of the personal property of the occupier, be he owner or tenant.

1. If it be "justice in the rough," the comparison must be made with the no justice at all of the existing system.

2. Does three times the rental or rental value of the premises occupied represent, under all circumstances, an equivalent amount of personal property in the possession of the occupier?

The laws of New York, in common with all the other States, except certain property from execution; and whatever is exempt from execution is, in fact, necessarily exempt from taxation, as no process for the collection of unpaid taxes could be enforced against such property. We have, therefore, deemed it as the starting-point where the assessment of taxes for personal property, under the new system, would commence, and the Commissioners have recognized the same in their outline code No. 3, by providing "that no person shall be assessed as the occupier of a building, or part of a building, unless he shall own property, or unless he be in his possession, and under his control, property, as an occupier of a building, or part of a building, subject to execution, according to the laws of this State;" to which provision the Commissioners have also added another, "That in the cities of the State the owner or owners of buildings known as tenement houses, rented in apartments to several families at less than $150 per annum for each apartment, shall be deemed the occupier thereof." But even apart from this limitation the Commissioners assert (argued fairly, and unhesitatingly challenge refutation) that the person who pays rent, or who owns and occupies any building, [illegible] does not have necessarily three times the value of such rent or rental value in personal property. Civilized life, in fact, cannot be carried on with any less amount of such property. If the rent is $100 per year, three times that, or $300, will not cover the value of the chairs, the tables, the beds, the stove, the clothing, the cooking utensils, the books, and other appurtenances by which life is maintained and the rent in question earned. If the rent is $10,000 per annum, there must be at least $30,000 of personal property productively employed by the occupier or the rent could not be paid except at the expense of capital. The question was indeed put to the writer by one of the leading merchants and capitalists of the city, Hon. W. E. Dodge, "Would you tax a merchant who rents a store for $40,000 per annum for $120,000 for personal property, and the question was answered, Yankee fashion, by asking another, viz.: 'Would you, as a real estate owner, rent a store to an individual for $40,000 per annum unless you felt satisfied that the tenant had in his possession or control productive capital equal to or exceeding $120,000?' The Commissioners claim, therefore, that the basis of the new system is undoubtedly a fair one in this respect at least, that no one would be taxed on personal property in excess of which he was actually worth or in possession. But how about the case in which the personal property owned is greatly in excess of three times the rent or rental value of the premises occupied? In this case, the Commissioners answer, that under the new system, if the property is invested in banks, railroads, gas, or other corporations mentioned in the first proposition of the new system, it would not escape taxation; and if it is invested in the public debt of the United States, it is in the same position as under the present system; namely, exempt; and if invested in bonds, property out of the State, bonds and mortgages, or loans of floating capital, or merchandise, shipping or mining—the State would not have the power under existing laws to tax it, or it is either impracticable or inexpedient to tax it.

Now let us examine the cases proposed by the *World*, in its article on the subject, and see how the system would work practically.

First. The case of the family that derives its income from dividends and railroad shares, or other stocks. As the law now stands they are liable to pay on a full valuation of such property a rate rendered unusually high by the escape of nearly all personal property from assessment; and if the assessment is not now on a full valuation of the real estate, the valuation will every year tend to increase, as the burden thrown on real estate will every year tend to become greater through increased State and local expenditures, and the facilities which the laws and the courts have created for the escape of personal property from taxation. This family furthermore would be theoretically liable to be assessed on their furniture and whatever else of personal property they were possessed of, unless they were too honest or too indifferent to take measures for evading such taxation. Under the new system, however (outline code No. 3), the family in question would pay on the market value of all their real estate, and then in common with all their tenants—subject to the exceptions or exemptions above noticed—they would all be assessed for personal property equivalent to three times the real or rental value of the premises occupied, which amount of personal property each occupant, as before shown, must necessarily have. No. 1, therefore, would seem to have no good ground for complaint against the new system; but, on the contrary, his or their condition would be improved; inasmuch as he or they would be no longer over assessed, as now, as the under valuation of other property-holders, and would consequently pay a much lower rate of taxation on their valuation than they do under the present system.

Second. The case of "the next door neighbors," who, apart from the house occupied, derive their whole income from dividends on railway shares or interest on government bonds. Under the present system this family would pay on the current valuation (not over 50 per cent) of their real estate the current high rate of taxation; and probably do not, and certainly need not unless they please, pay on any of the personal property from which they derive their income, unless upon the franchise of the banks which they may happen to be shareholders. Under the new system they would pay in common with all other real estate owners on a uniform valuation of such property at a very much lower rate, and on personal property to the extent of three times the real or rental value of the premises occupied; and upon such other personal property as is invested in corporations included under the first proposition. No. 2 would, therefore, probably pay more than at present, but not pay unjustly; and it is from this very class that the cry of complaint against innovation and reform is to be expected, and not from No. 1 or the exclusive real estate owners. No. 3 is a lawyer "of large income, who rents his house, spends all his income, and has no property of any kind, real or personal," under the present system. No. 3 probably escapes all taxation; and yet his ability to pay is unquestionable. His business is a fortune. The State protects him in the pursuit of it; and the fact of his not paying increases the burden of taxation on some other person, unduly and inequitably, whose property is of a visible character. Such a man probably rents an expensive house or costly apartments, and cannot enjoy his income or maintain a social position necessary to his business unless he does so; and under the new system he would consequently be taxed rightfully on a very considerable valuation; it is, moreover, in bringing in by an imperative law just this class of persons who, as before shown, must have personal property, but who now pay no taxes, but whose ability to pay is undoubted, that the new system bases one of its chief claims to favor, inasmuch as thereby the burdens of taxation will be equalized, and the rate of assessment greatly reduced on the community at large. The case of the hatter and the jeweller may be also referred to, "who occupy halves of the same store on Broadway, and pay the same tax, although the stock of one may be worth thirty or fifty times that of the other." The answer to this is that it is evident that both the jeweller and the hatter pay their rent out of the profits of their respective businesses. If they do not, we may fairly say they will not long continue to occupy the premises. Both put out their sign in their rents of the value of their business—of their personal property—and of their ability to pay; and it is ability more than any other one thing which should be the measure of taxation, for stocks of goods may simply represent indebtedness and not property of the occupier. The jeweller says, my business allows me sufficient to pay a rent of $10,000 per annum. The hatter says the same. Let us take each on his testimony, and tax him accordingly. It is very possible that the stock of the jeweller is heavier at any one time than that of the hatter; but his interest and insurance account, risk of loss by depreciation, fire, robbery, etc. But in the course of the year the hatter, probably, turns in his location as much property as the jeweller—the former selling twenty hats when the latter disposes of one watch or article of ornament; and, therefore, the profit of one is about equal to that of the other. That perfect equality is attained is not claimed, but that there is some approximation to equality is certain, while under the existing system there is no pretence of equality at all. Again, it should be borne in mind that the public pays no more to protect the jeweller than for the hatter. The streets are swept and lighted and the police maintained the same for one as for the other. It is not so expensive, in fact, on general principles, for the community to protect gold, silver, and jewelry as it is hay-stacks, lumber-yards, and other like combustible articles. One other condition referred to in your article of the 24th is stated as follows: "Every householder who pays $1,000 rent, or occupies a house which ought to rent for that sum, is presumed to have $3,000 worth of personal property, and is to be taxed on it accordingly. Every lawyer who pays $1,000 house rent and $1,000 for an office is to be assessed as the owner of $15,000 worth of personal property. If he has that amount of personal property, the tax is fair; but if he owns nothing and it takes the whole of his moderate fees to support his family, the tax is a hardship. Which of the two suppositions more nearly hits the average of professional men and ordinary occupants of houses, is a fair topic of inquiry." There is a mistake in this statement in making six times the rent the measure of the amount of the personal property, in place of three times, as proposed by the Commissioners in outline code No. 3. The lawyer or doctor who pays $1,000 rental would be therefore assessed on $3,000 personal, and the lawyer who pays $2,000 for office and house rent would be assessed on $6,000. We think there is nothing unfair in this, and as before stated we doubt if a single instance can be pointed out where a person paying such rentals has any smaller amount of personal property than the new system assumes, or where the individual in question would not feel insulted if his ability to go bail for a friend for three times the amount of his rent should be called in question. Another point to be especially borne in mind in considering this subject, is that under the new system it is proposed to limit the rate of taxation to 2 per cent in cities and 1 per cent in country towns, a maximum; so that all who now pay taxes on anything like a fair valuation of their property are to be greatly benefited; this limitation of rate being considered entirely practicable by reason of the large amount of personal property that will be included within the range of assessment through the plan of taxing the signs or indices.

I think I have thus demonstrated that under the new system no marked injustice in taxing would be inflicted upon any person; while the advantages to accrue from it would be entire freedom from all inquisition and arbitrary assessments; a low rate of taxation through increased but equitable valuations; and the least hindrances to the exchanges which constitute trade and commerce and to the business of production in all its branches. Its probable effect, if adopted, upon the material prosperity of the State, is significantly predicted by THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE in the following language: "The suggestions (of the Commissioners) are not applicable to Illinois under her present constitution, which requires that taxation shall be uniform as to all kinds of property; but it is nevertheless true that, if New York adopts these suggestions, other States will be obliged to do the same, or incur the risk of seeing their personal property take wings to the more benign jurisdiction of the Empire State." I am, yours most respectfully,

DAVID A. WELLS,
Chairman Board of Commissioners.

SHOCKING CASUALTY.

Terrific Boiler Explosion in East Cleveland—A Father and Two Sons the Victims.

From the Cleveland Herald, March 10.

One of the most heart-rending casualties that we have ever been called upon to record, by which an aged father and two sons were stricken down with one fell blow, occurred at 11 o'clock on Friday, in East Cleveland. The boiler of a steam saw mill exploded with terrific violence, instantly killing Byram J. Beers, fatally wounding his brother, Benjamin J. Beers, and dangerously injuring their father, B. P. Beers.

The saw mill was located a little more than a mile east of East Cleveland village, a short distance from the Euclid road, on what is known as the "Crawford road." The mill was of the portable kind, running a large circular saw for cutting lumber. It was manufactured at Newark, Ohio, and was about four years old, having been owned by the Beers family during that time. It was by them removed to Michigan some three years ago, and was used for sawing lumber in the pineries until last December, when, the work there not being found profitable, it was brought back. It was set up at the place mentioned, and has been running most of the time since then. The building was merely an inexpensive shed, to protect the machinery from the weather. The boiler was a tubular one, having fifty or sixty small flues, like those of locomotives and steam fire engines. Boilers of this class are rapidly growing into general use, their principal advantage being the greater facility for raising steam, which can be done in a very small part of the time required for boilers having one or two large flues. There is greater danger in their use, however, on account of the large surface exposed to the heat, and proportionately greater care is necessary to prevent accident.

Before the disaster the engine had been stopped for a short time, and all the men employed at the mill, five in number, were engaged in rolling up some logs upon the "way," with "cant-hooks" and handspikes. The father of the Beers brothers, who is 84 years of age, was sitting upon a log near by, looking on, with a little boy, 4 or 5 years old, beside him. The other men employed were Henry Corbett, George Jones, and Lewis Reinhardt. Suddenly there sounded a terrific report, like the simultaneous discharge of a hundred cannon, and the fragments of the boiler, engine, and building went hurling through the air in every direction. Reinhardt states that at the instant he was stunned by the explosion he was struck upon the back by a flying missile, which felled him to the ground, but inflicted no serious injury. Recovering his senses, he saw Jones and Corbett lying near him, both, like himself, terrified and partially stunned, but not badly hurt. One of them exclaimed: "My God! what has happened?" A glance over the scene of disaster gave them a fearful answer to the inquiry. The mill was literally a perfect wreck, the fragments of iron and wood being scattered over the ground for a great distance.

B. P. Beers, the father, lay motionless upon the ground near where he had been sitting a moment before, a short distance off lay Benjamin, the oldest son, while still further away was Byram, lying upon some logs. Each of the three went to one of the unfortunate men, shouting at the top of their voices for help. People in the neighborhood hastened to the scene, and in a short time a large number were there, rendering every assistance in their power.

Byram J. Beers was killed in the twinkling of an eye, his head having been crushed in the most frightful manner. The blood streamed from the ghastly wound, and portions of the brain and fragments of the skull lay scattered near, presenting a spectacle that would appall the stoutest heart. Upon a further examination it was evident that he had been struck by one end of the boiler, which with a number of the flues still attached, was blown in that direction with tremendous force. He was carried before it about fifty feet from where he was standing at the time of the explosion, and thrown against the logs. It seemed as though one of the flues had passed through his head. The flying mass, weighing three or four hundred pounds, passed on a hundred feet further, when it struck the bank, plowing a large hole in the earth. Blood stains upon it showed that it had been the instrument of death.

Benjamin J. Beers was found to have sustained frightful injuries. The skull was crushed in upon the front and left side, the brains oozing therefrom in considerable quantity. Though unconscious, he was still alive.

The old gentleman, B. P. Beers, was lying upon the ground, also unconscious, bleeding freely from an ugly wound upon the back of the head. A subsequent examination showed that he had been struck by one of the fragments, which broke the outer portion of the skull for a length of several inches, and inflicted very severe contusions upon the neck and shoulders. The little boy alluded to, who was sitting beside him, escaped without a scratch, although dazed with fright.

The injuries of the father are not necessarily fatal, although of such a severe and dangerous character as to place his life in great jeopardy. He is usually hale for one of his advanced age, yet it is feared that his system will not endure the shock. He recovered consciousness soon after being removed to the house, and at 5 o'clock in the afternoon was more comfortable than could have been expected. He was able to converse a little, though he did not seem to realize fully what had happened. The physicians expressed strong hopes that he may recover.

The injuries of Benjamin are of the nature that, ordinarily, prove fatal, and but a very slight hope can be entertained for his recovery. The skull was badly crushed in, the brain protruding from the wound. After a careful dressing, he rallied considerably, and showed some signs of consciousness. The physicians gave little encouragement, though they said there was a slight chance for him to recover. Scores of sympathizing friends tendered their services to the afflicted family, ministering, with kind hearts and tender hands, to the wants of the sufferers.

The force of the explosion was tremendous. The report was heard a distance of several miles, and startled every person in the vicinity. The boiler was rent and twisted as if it had been paper, and great masses were hurled in every direction, to an almost incredible distance. One fragment, estimated to weigh more than a hundred pounds, fell in the yard of Mr. Howe, on the extension of Superior street, nearly a mile distant. The engine was broken and scattered, the main shaft, with machinery attached, weighing some 400 pounds, being thrown thirty or forty rods, and literally burying itself in the earth. Upon every hand were seen the flues, bent and torn, and fragments of every size and shape. One of the flues, hurled endwise, struck an oak log and penetrated to a depth of six or eight inches. The heavy timbers of the saw carriage were lifted and carried fifty or sixty feet. The shed was completely demolished, the boards being broken and shivered, and piles of lumber were thrown down and scattered. No ruin or devastation could be more complete. The pecuniary loss will be considerable.

PRESIDENT THIERS.

His First Speech as Head of the French Government.

The following is a translation of the speech of M. Thiers to the National Assembly in Bordeaux, thanking them for their confidence and announcing the formation of his Ministry:

GENTLEMEN: I ought, before aught else, to thank you, not for the overwhelming burden with which you have entrusted me, but for the evidence of confidence which you have given me, the day before yesterday. Though alarmed at the difficult, dangerous, and, above all, sorrowful task imposed upon me, I have had but one feeling, one only—that of immediate and absolute obedience to the will of the country, which should be so much the more obeyed, the better served, and the more beloved, the more unfortunate it is. Alas! yes, it is unfortunate, more so than it has been at any period of its history, so long, so varied, and so glorious, in which it has been seen so often precipitated into an abyss of misfortune, to rise again suddenly to the reality of power and of glory, constantly having a hand in everything that has been performed of greatness, of beauty, and of utility to the human race. It is unfortunate, without doubt, but it remains one of the greatest and most powerful countries of the earth; ever young, proud and inexhaustible as to resources; ever heroic above all; witness this long resistance of Paris, which will live a monument of human constancy and energy. Full of confidence in the powerful resources of our dear country, I yield without hesitation, without reckoning, to the national will expressed through you, and here I am at your call, at your command, if I may so speak, ready to obey you, with a reserve, nevertheless—that of resisting you if, drawn away by a generous, but unthinking feeling, you should demand of me that which wise policy would condemn, as I did eight months since, when I rose suddenly to resist the fatal tendencies which were certain to lead us into a disastrous war. In the interests of unity of action, you have left me the choice of my colleagues. I have chosen them without any other motive of preference than the public esteem universally accorded to their character and to their capacity. I have taken them, not from one of the parties into which we are divided, but from all, as the country itself has done in giving you its votes, and in allowing to appear on the same list persons most diverse, most opposed apparently, but united by patriotism, by ability, and by the community of good intentions. Allow me to give you the names and the offices of the colleagues who have been heartily willing to give me their assistance: M. Dufaure, Minister of Justice; M. Jules Favre, Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. Picard, Minister for the Interior; M. Jules Simon, Minister for Public Instruction; M. de Larcy, Minister for Public Works; M. Lambrecht, Minister for Commerce; General Le Flo, Minister for War; Admiral Pothuau, Minister for the Marine. In this statement the Minister for Finance is wanting. This choice is already decided upon by the Council, but the honorable member to whom this department will be entrusted not having yet arrived in Bordeaux, I have not considered that I ought to publish his name. You have doubtless noticed that I have not taken the charge of any Ministerial department, in order to have more time to take thought for the one object, to watch with one and the same vigilance over all portions of the government of France. Without laying before you to-day a programme of government—a matter always somewhat undefined in its nature—I will take the liberty of offering some reflections upon this idea of union which has influenced me, and from which I should wish to derive the actual reconstitution of our country. In a prosperous society, regularly constituted, and giving way peaceably without a shock to the progress of mind, each party presents a political system, and collects men from itself in the one administration to oppose contradictory views which would reciprocally destroy each other, or maintain a contest, would be to end in idleness or in conflict. But, alas, can it be said that a regularly-constituted community, giving way gradually to the progress of mind, is our present condition? France, precipitated into war without weighty reasons and without sufficient preparation, has seen the half of her territory invaded, her army destroyed, her excellent organization scattered, her ancient and powerful union compromised, her finances despoiled, the greater portion of her children dragged from work to die on the field of battle, order disturbed to its foundations by a sudden appearance of anarchy, and, after the surrender of Paris, the war suspended for a few days only, and ready to break out afresh, unless a government acknowledged by Europe shall put an end to fearful calamities by courageously accepting power, and taking upon itself the responsibility of sorrowful negotiations. Under such a state of things, are there, can there, be two political parties? On the contrary, is there not but one policy, forced, necessary, and urgent, consisting in putting an end, as speedily as possible, to the evils which are overwhelming us? Can any one argue that it is not necessary, as speedily and as completely as possible, to put an end to foreign occupation by means of a peace courageously discussed, and which shall not be accepted if it be not honorable; to free our fields from the enemy which fouls them and eats them up; to recall from foreign prisons our soldiers, our officers, and our Generals in captivity; to reconstruct, with their aid, a disciplined and valiant army; to restore disturbed order; to replace immediately the retiring or unworthy administrators; to re-establish, by elections, our dissolved *conseils generaux* and municipal councils; to reconstruct thus our disorganized administration; to put an end to ruinous expenses; to raise, if not our finances, which cannot be the work of a day, at least, our credit, the only means of meeting pressing engagements; to send back to their fields and workshops our mobiles and mobilized guards; to repair intercepted roads, to rebuild broken bridges, and thus to restore everywhere interrupted work—that work which alone can supply the means of living to our tradesmen and peasantry? Is there any one who can say that there is anything more pressing than all this? And could there be, for example, any one here who would dare to discourse learnedly of the articles of the constitution, while our prisoners are dying of misery in far-off countries, or while our population, dying of hunger, are compelled to give up to foreign soldiers the last morsel of bread which remains to them? No, no, gentlemen. To make peace, to reorganize, to restore credit, to infuse spirit afresh for work, this is the only policy possible, or even conceivable, at the moment. For these ends every thinking, honorable, and enlightened man, whatever he may think as to monarchy or republic, may work usefully, and if he have so worked but a year or six months, he can return to the bosom of his country with head erect and conscience satisfied. Ah! without doubt, when we shall have rendered to our country the pressing services which I have just enumerated; when we shall have raised from the ground where it lies, this noble, wounded body, which is called France; when we shall have closed its wounds and recovered its strength, we shall return it to itself, and, then restored, having recovered the liberty of its thinking mind, it will tell us how it desires to live. When this work of restoration shall be completed, and it ought not to be a very long one, the time to discuss and to balance these theories of government will have arrived, and this will no longer be time stolen from the safety of the country. Already somewhat removed from the sufferings of a revolution, we shall have recovered our coolness; having carried on our reconstruction under the government of the republic, we shall be able to pronounce, with a knowledge of the case as to our destinies; and this judgment will be pronounced, not by a minority, but by the majority of the citizens—that is to say, by the national will itself. Such is the only policy possible, necessary, or adapted to the sorrowful circumstances in which we find ourselves. It is to this policy that my honorable colleagues are ready to devote their tried abilities; it is to this that I, for my part, notwithstanding the age and the fatigues of a long life, am ready to consecrate what strength remains to me, without calculation, without other ambition, I swear to you, save that of attracting to my latest days the regrets of my fellow-citizens, and, allow me to add, without even being assured, after the most perfect devotion, of obtaining justice for my endeavors. But no matter; before the country, which is suffering, which is perishing, any personal consideration would be unpardonable. Let us unite, gentlemen, and let us say plainly that by showing ourselves capable of agreement and of wisdom we shall obtain the esteem of Europe, and with its esteem its assistance, and, further, the respect of the enemy himself; this will be the greatest strength which you can give to your negotiators for the defence of the interests of France in the serious negotiations which are about to be opened. Postpone, then, to a time which moreover cannot be very far distant, the differences of principle which have divided us, and which will perhaps divide us again; but let us return to that division only when those differences, the result, I am aware, of sincere convictions, shall be no longer dangerous to the existence and the safety of the country.

That Red Stone Quarry.

Don Piatt in the Cincinnati Commercial.

Valorous John Logan, among other reasons given last night for the immediate removal of the capital, got into a quarry of old red stone, and hurled fragments of the same about with amusing vigor. Perhaps you do not know what is meant by the "old red stone." It is not that discovered by the famous geologist Hugh Miller, but a quarry discovered by Mr. Kidwell, druggist, of Washington. Mr. Kidwell, although a Southerner and a "secesh," had Northern principles when it comes to making money, and so he turned his quarry into a company, and sold or distributed the stock very judiciously.

General Grant, it is said, came in for a share, or several shares probably. General Michler is said to be a stockholder; indeed, it is very difficult, I am told, to find an official about Washington, except the little Misses, but who has stock in the old red stone, called the "Seneca Stone Quarry." I suppose the quarry was called "Seneca" because of the wisdom displayed in the distribution of stock. Be that as it may, this sandstone has architecturally, been cropping out in a most tremendous manner about Washington. Buildings are going up right and left of the beautifully tinted formation, and it is being used by the government to a tremendous extent.

Everywhere that a slab of old Seneca can be put down by the government, down it goes, and [illegible] cemeteries are being lined with it, and if little Vinnie Ream gets another order for an absurdity to be called a statue, she will have to cut it out of red stone, or she won't meet with the approbation of the government any longer.

Captain John, in his wrath, last night at having the capital so dangerously near such a quarry, came very near giving the names of the stockholders, but he checked himself just in time. Mr. Eldridge, an unhealthy Congressional growth on the Democratic side, got after Captain John and wanted the names, but he failed to secure them; and unless a pensive public will take my assurances as to some of them, these names are very likely to remain unknown.

PERSONAL.

Adirondack Murray says Adam lived principally out-doors.

—Speaker Blaine intends to pass the summer in Europe.

—General George B. McClellan is one of the Commissioners named in the act for laying out Long Island City.

—A statue of the late William Smith O'Brien has been erected in Dublin.

—Lewis Tappan is slowly recovering from his recent severe illness.

—General M. Jeff Thompson has received the appointment of Chief Engineer of the State of Louisiana. General T. has for a long time held the position of Chief Engineer of the District of New Orleans.

—Gladstone is reported to be in straitened financial circumstances. He has recently been forced to sell most of his private property to meet his obligations, incurred, it is stated, by his liberal mode of entertaining.

—Governor Chamberlain has declined an offer of the Presidency of the Maine State Agricultural College, and is said to have under consideration a proposition to take charge of a literary institution at the West, for a salary of $5,000.

—In Hamilton, Canada, a dissipated young man, Pierre Napoleon Marigny, claiming to be an illegitimate son of the late Napoleon III., has been sent to prison for drunkenness and swindling.

—Koopmanschap, the Heathen Chinee contractor, is in Florida.

—General Uhrich is disgusted with *La Grande Nation* and the ingratitude it has shown him, and contemplates taking up his abode in Basel, Switzerland, where he has many admirers.

—Senator Sherman subscribed for the first bond in the new loan, and takes No. 1.

—It is said that the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise are going to Halifax, there to reside at the Cunard mansion, which has been purchased for them.

—Ralph Waldo Emerson spent two years in preparing a course of eighteen lectures for Harvard College, this season, and has completed the course, never having had an audience of seventy-five persons at any one of them.

—Ex-Queen Isabella has at last surrendered all hope of restoration to the throne of Spain, has purchased a fine residence in Vienna, and intends to make that city her permanent residence.

—Drew Seminary, Madison, N. J., has received a bequest of $100,000 from the late Abel Minard, of Morristown, to be used as a permanent fund for the aid of indigent young women in obtaining a ministerial education.

—Levi Lobe, an Israelite, in New York, swallowed five drops of croton oil, three in beer and two in brandy, on Sunday week, on a wager. He afterward swallowed seventeen oysters covered with sugar.

—Prince Napoleon has sold half of his estate in Prangins, in Switzerland, for 500,000 francs. On the day after the sale he received a telegram from the Viceroy of Egypt, offering him 1,500,000 francs for the whole of the estate.

—At the funeral of the old colored nurse of General B. D. Nichols' family, at Augusta, Ga., the other day, the deceased servant was buried in a costly metallic casket, and two of the General's sons acted as pall-bearers.

—Shortly before his death, General Magruder wrote to a friend in New Orleans, once a member of his staff, that the Texans who had promised to provide for him a plantation or farm had not kept their promises. He was evidently sadly disappointed.

—The colored people of New York city are lionizing a real black Prince from Africa, the Rev. Jacob Von Brun, of the Bassa tribe, of Liberia, who comes to this country to awaken an interest in behalf of his own people, to raise them from the degraded condition they are in, and to spread the Word of God among them.

—The Brooklyn *Union*, of March 7, says: "The many friends of Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher will regret to hear of her very serious illness. By the advice of her physician she left for Florida this morning, accompanied by her daughter, and others."

—Some unscrupulous joker having set afloat a bogus letter signed by Robert Toombs, the well-known Georgian authorizes an Atlanta paper to deny its authorship, and to say, further, that he never declared that he expected to call his slave-roll on Bunker Hill.

—A Boston paper makes the following report of the actual duration of prison sentences in Massachusetts: "It is said that the average length of life sentences in our State Prison is five years, while that of ten year terms is six."

—A will case in Sumner County, Tenn., involving $21,000, was in litigation 66 years, and was only decided a few days ago.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Look to Your Children.—Thousands of mothers are constantly speaking in exalted terms of the magical effects of Mrs. Whitcomb's syrup for soothing children teething. It quickly relieves wind colic and griping in the bowels; gives tone and power to the entire system, and is a safe and speedy remedy for diarrhœa and dysentery, whether induced by teething or other causes. Price only 25 cents a bottle. Sold by druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere. Prepared by the Grafton Medicine Company, St. Louis, Mo.

If Your Throat is Sore, or you are annoyed by a constant cough, use promptly Dr. Jayne's Expectorant. It will relieve the air passages of all phlegm or mucous, allay inflammation, and so give the diseased parts a chance to heal. No safer remedy can be had for all coughs and colds, or any complaint of the throat and lungs, and, if taken in time, a short trial will prove its efficacy. Sold everywhere.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits and General Debility, the Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Calisaya Bark and Iron) is the best tonic. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by druggists.

The Orient Baking Powder.—Warranted pure, wholesome, and the most economical in use. All grocers sell it. L. J. Hills & Co., 341 State street, Chicago.

Burnett's Kalliston is the best preparation extant for beautifying the complexion and curing skin diseases.

$50 Reward.—This will be paid to any one who will prove there is a particle of mercury in Dr. Henry's Root and Plant Pills.

An Old Nurse for Children.—Don't fail to procure Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething.

Lundborg's Cologne is the best Perfume in the world. Has rare delicacy and strength. Price reasonable. Sold by druggists.

MARRIED.

FREEMAN—CLARY—In Kenosha, Wis., March 4, Otto Freeman, of Bloomfield, Wis., and Miss Maria Clary, of Big Foot, Wis.

DIED.

MATTOCKS—In this city, March 12, 1871, George W. Mattocks, of [illegible], aged 22 years.

[illegible] Burlington, Vt., papers please copy.

YEATES—March 11, after a brief illness, of bilious pneumonia, Samuel Yeates, aged 74 years.

[illegible]

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—TWO ROOMS, FURNISHED, FOR gentleman only; one single and one double. Private family. 30 Pine-st. Reference.

TO RENT—THREE ROOMS IN A NEW COTTAGE near Thirty-first-st., on Cottage Grove-av. For particulars address QUINTON, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT FURNISHED LODGING room, with gas, stove and closet, suitable for one or two gentlemen, in brick house, 124 North State-st.

TO RENT—SEVERAL ROOMS CENTRALLY LOcated and easy of access, suitable for any light manufacturing business where cleanliness is a requisite; terms are remarkably low. Apply to GEORGE G. POPE, Room 7, Open Board Building.

TO RENT—A LARGE FRONT SLEEPING ROOM, suitable for [illegible]; also a single [illegible]. Apply at 78 Jackson-st., between State and Dearborn.

TO RENT—THREE FURNISHED ROOMS, AND [illegible] suitable for housekeeping, at 307 State-st., opposite Palmer House.

TO RENT—GOOD FURNISHED ROOMS AT [illegible] from $3.50 to $10 per week, at 150 and 152 South Clark-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE
FOR ONLY A BRIEF SEASON.
THE GRAND
ENGLISH OPERA COMBINATION.
C. D. HESS & CO., Proprietors and Managers.
Mrs. C. D. BERNARD, Operatic Directress.
Opening Night, Monday, March 13.
THE HUGUENOTS.

[illegible]

ENTIRE CHANGE FOR SECOND WEEK.

[illegible] RIP VAN WINKLE.

SCALE OF PRICES—[illegible]

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
Monday, March 13, and Every Night,
The Versatile Comedian and German Character Artist,
JOSEPH MURPHY,
In Fred. G. Maeder's Drama,
HELP.
Written to introduce Murphy's ability to nature in THREE DISTINCT DIALECTS,
Irish, Dutch and Ethiopian.
Songs, Dances, Dutch Sketches, Comicalities, and Unequalled Banjo Solo, &c.
HELP AND MURPHY MATINEE.

AIKEN'S MUSEUM.
FRANK E. AIKEN............Proprietor and Manager.
MONDAY, March 13, the grand performance. Positively last week of F. T. STETSON and the thrilling [illegible]
NECK AND NECK.
Evening, at 8 o'clock.
MONDAY, Grand Matinee, at 2½.
Victorine, or The Working Girl's Dream.
Friday (St. Patrick's Day), grand extra Matinee, 2½.

GLOBE THEATRE.
On Desplaines, between Washington and Madison-sts.
D. R. ALLEN........................Manager.
Monday Evening, March 13.
First appearance of the celebrated tragedian, Mr.
J. B. ROBERTS,
In the grand historical drama entitled
CAPTAIN KYD,
Or, The Bold Buccaneer.
New Scenery. New Appointments. New Costumes. The Sinking Ship. Terrific Sea Fight. Exciting Tableau.

DEARBORN THEATRE.
MANNING'S MINSTRELS.
First week of the highly sensational and laughable sketch,
NECK AND NECK; Or, THE FATE OF SNYDER.
First week, with a diabolical new scene, of the side-splitting burlesque, the KU-KLUX-KLAN.
Sixth week, with new features, of TRIP AROUND THE WORLD.
EXCRUCIATING PATHETIC QUARTETTE.
HALL AND HIS BANJO.
Monday, March 20, Benefit of J. B. KEMBLE.
In preparation, THE CENTURY PLANT.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.
89 South Clark-st.

ONE MORE FAREWELL NILLSON CONCERT	First appearance of MR. CHARLES WHITE. Unsworth, Eugene, Griffin, Rice, Mulligan, Johnson, and Powers, in new and original acts. GOOSEY GANDER

CINDERELLA is the next sensation, to be followed by MAZEPPA.

FREE EXHIBITION.
THE MOST WONDERFUL INVENTION OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. The celebrated
WEFT-THREAD KNITTING LOOM,
Which produces cloth at the astonishing rate of over 400 yards a day, will be free exhibition, for a few days only, at 131 Dearborn-st., opposite the Tribune office, where all are invited to call and witness its operations. A company is now organizing to operate the Loom in Illinois, and the rights for a few other States can be had on such terms as will readily secure a fortune to the purchaser.

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.
GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN! White House [illegible] [illegible] AMERICAN LITERARY BUREAU, 132 Clark-st.

AUCTION SALES.

By W. A. BUTTERS & CO.
UNCLAIMED FREIGHT
Of the American Merchants' Union Express Company
AT AUCTION.
On TUESDAY, March 14, at 10 o'clock, at our salesrooms, 5, 7, 9, and 11 Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & Co., Auctioneers.

200 CASES
BOOTS, SHOES, RUBBERS,
Hats, Caps, etc.,
AT AUCTION,
Wednesday, March 15, at 9 1-2 o'clock,
At our salesrooms, 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

DRY GOODS,
Linens, White Goods, Prints
CUSTOM-MADE CLOTHING,
Cloths, Cassimeres, Jeans, Tailors' Trimmings, Hosiery, Umbrellas, Yankee Notions, etc.
AT AUCTION,
On Thursday, March 16, at 9½ o'clock,
At our salesrooms, 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Valuable Property on
MICHIGAN-AV.
THE ELEGANT
MARBLE FRONT RESIDENCE
Of M. D. Gilman, Esq., No. 174 Michigan-av., to be sold
AT AUCTION.
On Monday, March 20, at 3 o'clock p. m.,
By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., at their salesrooms, 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.

[illegible]

The above property is one of the most valuable that has been put before our citizens for public competition for years. It is one of the best localities in this city for investment, as it must become very valuable as business property in a few years.

To see the premises apply to the auctioneers.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.
22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.
CLOTHING, DRY GOODS,
Cassimeres, Satinets,
Hosiery, Notions, Caps, &c.,
And a fine line of
UMBRELLAS,
AT AUCTION, on Tuesday, March 14, at 9½ a. m.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

GEO P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.,
Will offer at Auction, by Catalogue,
On Wednesday, March 15, at 9 1-2 a. m.,
AN ELEGANT LINE OF
MEN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTHS'
BOOTS, BAL'S, AND CONG.
WOM'S, MISS' AND CHILD.'S
Serge, Gt., Gl., Ct., and Buff
BAL'S, POLISH, AND CONG.
MEN'S, WOM'S AND MISSES'
SLIPPERS.
Catalogues Tuesday.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—DWELLINGS, FROM MAY 1, 1871, BY J. M. MARSHALL, House Agency Office: [illegible]

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, SUITS OF 8 ROOMS in perfect order, with gas, water closet, and bath room, on second floor of [illegible] West Madison-st., cheap. [illegible]

TO RENT—SEVERAL HOUSES IN THE FINEST location in Chicago, fronting on Lincoln Park, [illegible]. Apply at ATWATER'S office, 113 Madison-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 11 ROOMS (FURNITURE for sale at a bargain). Just the thing for a nice boarding house. Call on the premises, No. 77 South Jefferson-st. Lowest rent on the West Side.

TO RENT—A HANDSOME, LARGE RESIDENCE, with carriage-house and 4 acres of ground, handsomely ornamented; desirable location on the West Side; rent very low to a good tenant. [illegible] Apply to JOHN A. ELY, 32 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 267 NORTH LASALLE-st. [illegible] PURINGTON & SCRANTON, 308 South Water-st.

TO RENT—$50 PER MONTH—807 WEST MADISON-st., two-story house, 7 rooms, [illegible] GEO. H. HESS, 125 Clark-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE 22 WARREN-AV., NEAR Union Park; containing [illegible] rooms, bath-room, and closets, in good order; rent, $40 per month; possession 1st of April or May. Apply on premises, or to J. T. FORSYTH, 170 Lake-st.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO SMALL OR ONE large unfurnished room, by a quiet widow lady, with or without board, where there are no boarders. The most prompt payment secured. Address J A G, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—IN DRUG BUSINESS. [illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP A VENUE PROPERTY—[illegible]

[illegible]

J. ESAIAS WARREN, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—BY E. E. LEE, REAL ESTATE [illegible]

[illegible]

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT OCTAGON MARBLE [illegible]

[illegible]

S. J. AVERELL,
Real Estate Office, No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—BY THOS. A. HILL & CO., ROOM 5, MICHIGAN-AV.—An elegant Marble-front house, with lot fronting east, between Eighteenth and Twentieth-sts. Will take other desirable property in part pay.

WABASH-AV.—[illegible]

CORNELL-ST.—[illegible] near Hyde Park Hotel, overlooking the lake.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP FOR CASH, 50 FT. fronting Twenty-second-st., corner of Wentworth-av., to Armour-st.; title perfect. Inquire of AUG. NEUHAUS, 160 Wentworth-av.

FOR SALE—$450—INDIANA-AV., BETWEEN Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth-sts., east front, 25 feet; only $50 per foot. Easy terms. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., HOUSE AND LOT, [illegible] J. ESAIAS WARREN, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—NORTH DEARBORN-ST., BEtween Illinois and Indiana-sts.; east front; [illegible] a superior opportunity for investment.

Cass-st., 40x150 feet, with house, between Erie and Ontario-sts., at a sacrifice.

J. ESAIAS WARREN,
125 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—$5,000—CHOICE MICHIGAN-AV. lot, near Congress-st. [illegible] J. ESAIAS WARREN, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE LEASE ON MICHIGAN-AV. [illegible]

J. ESAIAS WARREN,
125 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—WEST ADAMS-ST., 24x125, NEAR California-av., only $1,800.

Wilcox-st., 25x125, near Campbell-av., for $2,200; easy terms.

West Washington-st., 40 feet south front, near Union Park.

1 acre fronting boulevard and park, with park on southern side, only $5,000.

ABBOTT, FAKE & CO., 36 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH DEARBORN-ST., A LARGE corner lot in desirable location, $300 per foot, on easy terms.

Houses fronting Lincoln Park, to be sold on easy terms; plans, etc., to be seen at our office.

Frame house with 50 foot lot, on Indiana-st., near State; easy terms, $11,000.

Frame house on Indiana-st., near Cass, $7,500.

ABBOTT, FAKE & CO., 36 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., BRICK HOUSE AND good barn in very desirable location; $14,000.

Brick house with all modern improvements; $15,000.

Marble front house, very fine; $30,000.

Brick house on Michigan-av., long time; $20,000.

ABBOTT, FAKE & CO., 36 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV. FRAME HOUSE with large lot, good barn, etc., $12,000.

Splendid marble front house and large lot, one of the best corners on the avenue; $50,000.

Houses in price from $5,000 to $30,000, in different parts of the city.

ABBOTT, FAKE & CO., 36 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CALUMET-AV.—50 FEET, EAST front, with lake view.

Prairie-av.—50 feet, near Twentieth-st.; one of the best lots on the avenue.

Michigan-av.—Corner lot of 100 feet, on long time.

Wabash-av.—50 feet, [illegible]

ABBOTT, FAKE & CO.,
36 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE REAL ESTATE THAT [illegible] WM. STICKNEY, Washington City, D. C.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL BUSINESS LOTS FOR investment or improvement.

Lake-st., between Clark and LaSalle-sts., 40x150 feet.

Michigan-av., southwest corner Madison-st., 135x100 feet.

Fifth-av., lots on Monroe and Madison-sts., 72x150 feet.

Washington-st., northeast corner Wells-st. (Fifth-av.) [illegible]

Randolph-st., between Wells and Franklin-sts., 30x90 feet.

LaSalle-st., between Jackson and Quincy-sts. [illegible]

J. ESAIAS WARREN, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—RIVER-ST.—A FIRST-CLASS [illegible]

[illegible]

FOR SALE—THREE, FIVE, AND TEN ACRES [illegible]

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON-ST.—50 OR 75 FEET [illegible]

FOR SALE—NEAT FRAME COTTAGE HOUSE of 8 rooms and lot [illegible] SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, Room 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV.—TWO STORY frame house, [illegible] J. S. GOULD & CO., 15 Lombard Block.

FOR SALE—$1,200 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL cottage house and lot on South Side; lot [illegible] GOULD & CO., 15 Lombard Block.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN—LOTS [illegible] 125 Dearborn-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE LOTS—LOTS FRONTing on Indiana, Prairie and Forest-avs., between Thirtieth and Thirty-second-sts. [illegible] WM. D. KERFOOT, 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK BOULEVARD LOTS [illegible] WILLIAM D. KERFOOT, 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD HOUSE WITH [illegible] FEET of ground, on West Lake-st., between Lincoln and Robey-sts. Inquire at 28 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE PIECE OF manufacturing property, with plenty of land and dock frontage. Apply to WM. C. DOW, Room 15, 125 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE RESIDENCE LOTS—[illegible] WM. HANSBROUGH, 125 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—TWO ENTIRE BLOCKS, AND A number of lots in the South Branch Addition to Chicago. WM. HANSBROUGH, 125 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH DEARBORN-ST., SOUTH of Division-st. [illegible] BAIRD & BRADLEY, Phoenix Building, 90 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—3-STORY BUILDing, 50x83, with 12-horse power boiler and fittings, nearly new, and suitable for a tannery or soap factory, with lease of ground. For particulars apply to JOHN LYON, on Kinzie-st.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE RESIDENCE—BRICK house with barn; all modern improvements; 75 ft front; No. 311 Warren-av.; or would exchange for brick house on Ashland-av. or somewhere in same vicinity. Inquire D. R. BREAKLEY, 142 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—100x125 FEET, WITH GOOD house and improvements, corner of Harrison and Oakley-sts.; and 100x125 feet, Harrison and Flournoy-sts. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—TEN ACRE BLOCKS ON WEST Twelfth-st. at a bargain. WM. HANSBROUGH, 125 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—I WILL SELL THE THREE-STORY brick house, with all the modern improvements, No. 407 West Washington-st., for $9,000 less than it is worth, on terms to suit. Inquire at 125 Dearborn-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—FIRST-CLASS MARBLE front house on Michigan-av., near Twelfth-st., 12 rooms and all modern improvements, with or without furniture. Possession given May 1. Apply at Room 12, 103 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN IF TAKEN within 10 days—a lot on Michigan-av., north of Thirty-second-st.; lot 25x180. Apply to C. E. HOLMES, 69 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—WARREN-AV.—TWO-STORY AND basement brick house of 11 rooms, all modern improvements, good barn, [illegible] SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, Room 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—25 FEET ON INDIANA-AV., BEtween Sixteenth and Eighteenth-sts. [illegible] 25 feet on Wabash-av., 25 feet from Thirty-fifth-st. [illegible]

S. J. AVERELL,
Real Estate Agent, No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—7½ ACRES ON FORTY-SEVENTH-st., east of South Park-av., $1,000 per acre. S. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office, No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—A FINE CHANCE TO GET A HOME—I will sell good dry lots, one block from horse cars, water, &c., on monthly payments; 5 years' time, 6 per cent interest. Improvements desired. Look at these before buying elsewhere. GEO. H. HESS, 125 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—ON WENTWORTH-AV. NEAR BOULevard, two brick houses, [illegible] CLAFLIN BROS., 112 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—WARREN-AV., 60x125 FEET, SOUTHwest corner of Warren-av. and Leavitt-st. [illegible] SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE LOT ON the northwest corner of Michigan-av. and Twelfth-st. [illegible] Apply to C. E. HOLMES, 69 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A LOT ON SOUTH CLINTON-ST., near Madison; will take in part payment house and lot in St. Paul. This is a chance for a good bargain. Apply to C. E. HOLMES, 69 West Madison-st., or to HARRY WARNER, St. Paul, Minn.

FOR SALE—FIVE ACRES ON VINCENNES-road; a very choice corner-lot, covered with large trees; will be sold cheap.

Ten acres on State-st., north of Boulevard; will make a fine subdivision; terms easy.

Five acres fronting South Park; cheap.

ABBOTT, FAKE & CO.,
36 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS PROPERTY ON CLARK, Jackson, Van Buren, and State-sts. [illegible]

FOR SALE—60x125 FEET ON NORTHWEST corner Huron and Market-sts. [illegible] BAIRD & BRADLEY, Phoenix Building, 90 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES IN SECTION 14, 38, 14, on the South Branch, with two large fronts on the river. THOS. A. HILL & CO., Room 5, Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES NEAR DOUGLAS PARK, fronting on the boulevards; will sell this week for $2,750 per acre. [illegible] THOS. A. HILL & CO., Room 5, Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—50,000 ACRES MISSOURI LANDS are offered very low for cash only, in tracts of 160 acres, portion of the Wallace grant. [illegible] Address P. O. Box 5061, New York.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, TWO-STORY [illegible]

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—TWO OF THE SMALLEST AND handsomest ponies in the city, to be sold immediately; a handsome present for boy or girl. [illegible]

FOR SALE—SPLENDID PAIR OF PERCHERON mares, [illegible] Address [illegible] ATWATER, Tribune office.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE—I have for sale two houses of ten rooms, and four cottages of five rooms, at North Evanston, [illegible] Glencoe. [illegible] C. E. BROWNE, Room 10, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—25 LOTS FOR $1,000, ¼ CASH, BINsdale, lots $40 each. [illegible] WM. O. COLE, 136 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—AND RENT—HOUSES WITH FROM one to ten acres at Hinsdale; prices from $1,500 to $10,000 on easy terms. [illegible] O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON—ONE OF THE very choicest [illegible] COSGROVE & ADAMS, Room 1 Major Block.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE, TEN ACRES OF choice land, with new cottage house. WM. HANSBROUGH, 125 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—TWO HOUSES AT HYDE PARK, two blocks from the depot, near the lake, [illegible] BAIRD & BRADLEY, Phoenix Building, 90 LaSalle-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—Splendid farm of 120 acres, highly improved and beautifully located, in McHenry County, near Howard Junction; 70 acres under plow; 35 acres meadow; balance timber and pasture. [illegible] Apply to GEO. W. HILL, 41 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—A FRUIT FARM AT ST. JOSEPH, Mich.; owned by a non-resident. Must be sold. Can be had at a great bargain. Apply to A. HESLING, 128 Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, ON THE SOUTH OR West Side, six or eight lots for manufacturing purposes, on the line of some railroad, Burlington preferred. Give lowest cash price, and size of lots. Address DRAWER 178, Ottawa, Ill.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, HOUSE AND GOOD sized lot worth from $3,000 to $4,000; first payment in 40 acres of land on a railroad only 21 miles southeast from Chicago, with fine groves of wood, at $30 per acre, balance on time. LIMBERG & CRANE, 147 Randolph-st., opposite Court House.

WANTED—15 TO 25 FT. FRONT ON WABASH-av., south of Van Buren and north of Eighteenth-st., to build at once a dwelling house. Twenty-five will be paid. Call, or address LOUIS SEMAN, 138 Randolph-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE A 1 SCHOONER BAHAMA, capacity 22,000 bushels, now lying in this port. Price, $16,000; half cash, balance in one and two years, with interest. CHAUNCEY WRIGHT, Agent, 212 South Water-st.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE—A LOT OF PRINTing material, consisting of presses, type, cases, &c., for sale cheap, or will trade for good Western land or city property. H. C. CHANDLER & CO., Indianapolis, Ind.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—SCHOONER RE[illegible]; measures 234 tons; carries 312 feet of lumber; light draft. For particulars, address A. RIEMSEN, No. 252 South Water-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR A GROCERY stock, real estate and $2,500 worth of staple goods. Address B M M, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—NEW AND ELEGANT SPRING goods, direct from New York, at GRANGER'S Merchant Tailoring Rooms, 139 South Clark-st., up-stairs.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &C.

TO RENT—NICE, WELL-LIGHTED STORE NO. 401 West Madison-st., near Centre-av. Cheap. Two offices on second floor of marble-front building [illegible]

Third, fourth, and fifth floors of building northwest corner Lake and Clark-sts., now occupied by Messrs. Culver, Page & Hoyne.

Brick building No. 20 Michigan-av.

WM. D. KERFOOT, 90 Washington-st.

TO RENT—DOCK—WE WILL RENT OUR DOCK, at Randolph-st. bridge, reserving the office. MINER T. AMES & CO., No. 1 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—IN C. I. JENKS' BUILDING, MADIson-st., east of Clifton House—stores, basement and fine offices and rooms. Inquire of owner, 261 Clark-st.

TO RENT—THIRD AND FOURTH FLOORS OF 118 Lake-st. BISHOP & BARNES.

TO RENT—FINE STORE—FOUR-STORY BRICK and basement. Also, will sell entire stock of stoves and hardware. Inquire at the premises, 319 Lake-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, STORES NOS. 91 AND 93 Dearborn-st., now occupied by C. E. Godfrey & Co. Apply at No. 1 Fullerton Block.

TO RENT—AT EVANSTON—HOUSE AND STORE connected, suitable for fancy goods or millinery business, and rooms for family use. MERRILL LADD, 79 and 81 Fifth-av.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1—FOR BUSINESS, 25 feet on Wabash-av., just south of Van Buren-st., with good house, No. 305. First-class place for a doctor or dentist, or millinery goods; also large barn at back of said house. Apply to E. C. OLEAVES, No. 1 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—OFFICES, WITH BANK VAULTS, offices and hall in the new building, Nos. 95 and 97 Washington-st.

Store with bank vault, No. 203 Dearborn-st.

Store with good vault, No. 35 Washington-st.

Offices in the building Nos. 115 and 117 Dearborn-st.

Room 40x80 on second floor of Nos. 115 and 117 Dearborn-st.

Rooms in the Portland Block.

Apply to T. LYMAN, Room 4 Portland Block.

TO RENT—FINE NEW STORE NO. 9 MARKET-st., with or without basement and lofts. Apply to LUNT & YOUNG, No. 9 Market and 251 Lake-sts.

TO RENT—STORES AND OFFICES IN TRIBUNE FIRE-PROOF building. Apply to W. C. DOW, 125 LaSalle-st., or at Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORE—Nos. 11 AND 13 LAKE-ST.; marble front. Also, Nos. 25 and 27 Dearborn-st. Inquire of S. B. COBB.

TO RENT—LARGE BUILDING, WITH CELLAR, suitable for factory or packing house, at 587 Cottage Grove-av. Will alter to suit parties taking a long lease. Rent low. GEO. H. HESS, 125 Clark-st.

TO RENT—BASEMENT NO. 180 LAKE-ST., CORner Wells. A good stand for commission merchant or any other business requiring a basement. Apply to J. L. WAYNE & SON, 180 Lake-st.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 250 WEST MADISON-ST.—Carpenter's Block, [illegible] suitable for any first-class business; rent cheap. Apply to WM. H. THOMPSON, 250 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—BY J. M. MARSHALL, REAL ESTATE Broker, and House, Store and Office Agency, from May 1, 1871, stores, dwellings, offices and sleeping-rooms in various blocks in the city; parties having such for rent, or wanting to rent, can call at 97 South Clark, and 228 West Washington-st. Established in 1860.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

A CAUTION—THE GREAT STAR CLAIRVOYANT and astrologer, born with a natural gift, reveals all events through life; tells your name and the one you will marry. 251 Randolph and Clark-sts. [illegible] No gents admitted. N. B.—All diseases cured.

DR. MATHEWS AND MADAM MAYNARD, Clairvoyant Medium, 122 Jackson-st.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—PORTION OF 1,300 FEET DOCK IN new lumber district. Street cars pass, and business runs within three blocks. KERFOOT, 312 Archer-av.

TO LEASE—DOCK AND PLANING MILL, WITH machinery, north side Slowell Slip, near Twenty-second-st. Will be leased separate if desired. Apply to D. HAVEN, 14 Larmon Block.

TO LEASE—80x100 FEET, BETWEEN WELLS AND Franklin-sts., south side of Washington-st. [illegible] GOODWIN & ROCKWELL, 21 LaSalle-st.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS—300 FEET front on the North Branch by 400 feet deep. WM. HANSBROUGH, 125 LaSalle-st.

TO LEASE—DOCK AT FOOT OF NORTH MARket-st., on main river; dock at Wells-st. bridge. Apply to T. LYMAN, Room 4, Portland Block.

TO LEASE—120 FEET RIVER FRONT, 300 FEET deep, near Twenty-second-st. bridge. Good place for coal yard or lumber yard. Apply to JOHN McCONNELL, Room 1, 169 Washington-st., or at 185 Lumber-st.

TO LEASE—FOR TERM OF YEARS—3 FEET, Union and Wayman-sts. [illegible] AYRES & HOFF, No. 7, 29 Clark-st.

TO LEASE—DOCK PROPERTY—IN NEW LUMber district, 1,300 feet front of new dock, in large or small quantities, at moderate rates, for a term of years, by MASON, MATTOCKS & CO., Rooms 7 and 8 Dickey's Building, 84 Dearborn-st.

TO LEASE—DOCK PROPERTY—ADAPTED TO lumber, coal, or stone, on the South Branch of the river, near Eighteenth-st. Apply to J. SEELEY WALLACE, 104 Dearborn-st.

HELP WANTED—MALE.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—WE WISH 25 INDUSTRIOUS MEN to canvass for the sale of Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine in the city of Chicago. Liberal wages can be made. ARTHUR FARRAR & CO., 155 Lake-st.

WANTED—INTELLIGENT YOUNG MEN TO [illegible] POWERS' National Telegraph College, 158 Washington-st., Room 8.

WANTED—A TRAVELLING MAN HAVING experience in the stove and hardware business. Address, with name, reference, experience, and salary expected, WHOLESALE DEALER, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS CANVASSING agents, who desire work in the city, may find profitable employment by addressing W F G, office of Evening Post, 84 Madison-st.

WANTED—ONE EXPERIENCED AND TWO inexperienced salesmen, to whom permanent employment and liberal salaries will be given. O. D. GRIGG & CO., 167 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A CLERK, 2 SALESMEN, 2 CANvassers, 2 carpenters, 2 coal teams; also, employment furnished in city and country, at 166 South LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FOR GENERAL office work; one from the East preferred. Call at 146 Madison-st., Room 3.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED CANVASSERS, and those having ability, to introduce a first-class religious work, illustrated in the highest style of art. Apply after 9 a. m., Room 27, 124 East Madison-st.

WANTED—GARDENER—MARRIED MAN, TO go into the country; must be willing to work. Call at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning at Matteson House.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN 18 TO 20 YEARS old, in an office. One from West Side preferred. Must be a good penman and ready at figures; salary [illegible]. Address in handwriting, A, care of Wm. C. BUNT, Station D.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IN A LIGHT OFfice business, with $300 capital. A good situation to the right man. Apply at 150 South LaSalle-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER, one who is acquainted with printing preferred. Address, stating salary required, A Y E, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE PAINTers and stripers, at BROWN'S Novelty Carriage Works, 41 Adams-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A NO. 1 CARRIAGE painter and striper. None but a steady, sober man need apply. GAY & PORTER, Ottawa, Ill.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A NO. 1 COLLAR-maker, who understands working on all grades of collars. To one who can give good reference, and suit, good wages and steady situation will be given. Wanted, also, two or three good collar-makers, common work. Address immediately, LANDIS BROS. & CO., St. Joseph, Mo.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS to take charge of the Sherman House laundry. Inquire at Room 78, for three days.

Domestics.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD, COMPEtent girl, for general housework, at 1027 Michigan-av. References required.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, in a small private family. Apply at 184 Park-av., west of Union Park.

WANTED—AT THE WOMAN'S HOME, WEST Jackson-st., near Halsted, a first-class meat and pastry cook and second cook. O. B. WATSON, Matron.

WANTED—A NEAT, TIDY GIRL TO DO THE general housework in a family of four persons; no small children; must be competent and willing. Apply at 49 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork, at 605 Fulton-st.

WANTED—GIRLS OF EVERY NATIONALITY as cooks, second girls, and for all kinds of housework. Apply to Mrs. WHITAKER, No. 44½ North Clark-st.

WANTED—AT BOARDING HOUSE 29 WEST Madison-st., a good cook, second girl, and a girl for general housework. Good wages.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer; wages $4 per week. Apply, with references, at 1280 Indiana-av.

WANTED—AT 78 ASHLAND-AV. (SOUTH RUBENS), a good cook, washer and ironer. Good references required. None but experienced girls need apply.

WANTED—THREE GIRLS TO DO GENERAL housework, at 328 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; work very light; but 2 in family. Call at 515 South Hoyne-st.

WANTED—A KITCHEN GIRL; MUST BE A good cook, washer and ironer. Apply on Tuesday, at 882 Indiana-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, [illegible] graduate; would teach in a family or school, outside of Chicago. Prepared to teach the English branches, the classics, French, German, and the pianoforte. Address DOCTOR, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, a practical gardener. Address JAMES, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED [illegible] City reference. Address [illegible], Tribune office.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TRAVelling salesman, acquainted with the hat, cap and [illegible] trade, would like a situation with some [illegible] to travel in Wisconsin, Michigan, or Indiana. Travelling expenses light, [illegible] BUSINESS, 45 and 47 Dearborn.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED bookkeeper, [illegible] Good references given. Address [illegible], Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED bookkeeper, who refers to former employers. Address P. O. Box 541.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RELIABLE AND experienced man in an office, or in any capacity where a chance of advancement offers. [illegible] WILLIAM, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS cutter, of over 8 years' experience. Best references given. [illegible] A B, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A sober, steady Swede, who can talk English thoroughly, and understands driving and taking care of horses. Apply at 222 Illinois-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN and wife, he as coachman, who thoroughly understands the care of horses, and a good driver; the wife as second girl, thoroughly competent. No objection to a short distance in the country. Apply at 194 Third-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AND reliable young Englishman as coachman, and would make himself useful at any kind of work. A B C, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS IN A private family, one as cook, the other as second girl. Apply at 18 Bremer-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL housework in a private family. Apply at 113 North Franklin-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A LARGE FIRST-CLASS HOTEL IN A YOUNG and fast-growing town (county seat) for sale. Terms reasonable. Cause of sale, death of proprietor. For further particulars address Lock Box 21, Fremont, Dodge County, Nebraska.

A SPLENDID CASH-PAYING BUSINESS OFfered for cash or real estate. Inquire at Room 10, Insurance Exchange Building, 161 LaSalle-st.

A GOOD BUSINESS—A GENERAL STOCK OF dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, &c., situated in Lake County, Ill., is offered for sale for cash or approved security. Present business, $30,000 per annum. Can be increased to $60,000. All expenses very low. A capital of $7,000 required to purchase. For particulars inquire of H. H. STODDARD, 22 West Madison-st., or BENTON & PIERCE, 33 and 35 Michigan-av.

BAKERY, CONFECTIONERY AND TOY STORE for sale, 23 Blue Island-av. For particulars inquire on the premises. Also, a peddler's wagon.

CORNER GROCERY ON THE WEST SIDE, well-located, with building and lease for sale; lease 4 years to run. Owner going into other business. Address M P, Tribune office.

DRUG STORE, FOR SALE, SITUATED ON ONE of the principal streets in the city, and doing a good business. Will sell cheap. Reason for selling, proprietor not being a practical druggist wishes to retire. Address for one week, H M, Tribune office.

GROCERY STOCK, FIXTURES, AND HORSE and wagon for sale. All first-class, and in first-class location. Address, for one week, 25, Tribune office.

GROCERY STORE—88 MILWAUKEE-AV.—FOR sale. This store has been doing a cash business for three years. Will sell stock at cost, for cash. Reason for selling, leaving the city.

GROCERY STORE NO. 122 STATE-ST. FOR sale; stock, fixtures, horse and wagon, for cash and real estate.

MERCHANTS' EUROPEAN HOTEL, 30 AND 32 Clark-st., for sale, good lodgings by the week, $2.50. Single lodgings, 50c to $1.

SPLENDID BUSINESS CHANCE—A THREE-run steam flouring mill for sale cheap, situated in Lake City. For particulars inquire of, or address, E. D. MATTHEWS, Lake City, Minn.

STOCK, DRY GOODS, FIXTURES, AND LEASE for sale in Faribault, Minn.; location desirable. Stock small and in good condition; doing a fine town trade, strictly cash. Parties obliged to go East, and will sell at a bargain. Address GRANT & GAYER, Faribault, Minn.

STEAM PLANING MILL, SASH, DOOR, AND Blind Factory for sale at Milton Junction, Wis. Said factory is situated at the junction of the Chicago & Northwestern, and Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroads; has been in operation since July 1, 1869; has good shipping facilities to all parts of the country; has advantages for shipping lumber from either the northern or Michigan pineries. Machinery all new and in running order. Address J. C. ROGERS & CO., Milton Junction, Rock County, Wisconsin.

TWO WOOD AND COAL YARDS FOR SALE, with scales, office, sheds, barn, horses, wagons, everything in good running order. Inquire at 150 Blue Island-av.

TO PRINTERS—ADAMS PRESS FOR SALE—The advertiser has a large-sized two-roller Adams [illegible] Address S. M. Tribune office, Chicago.

$3,000.—$3,000—RARE CHANCE TO BUY one-half or whole interest in a drug store, centrally located, in Kansas city, Mo., with first-class fixtures. The reason for selling, the proprietor has accepted a position in a corporated company that requires his undivided attention, and where he can be of great service to this house. Address P. O. Box 1,457, Kansas City, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED, FOR DEsertion, cruelty, drunkenness, felony, fraud, adultery, &c. Address P. O. Box 1037.

TO EXCHANGE—A SPLENDID FRUIT FARM of 80 acres, south of St. Joseph, Michigan, for city property. Will assume some incumbrance. SMITH & LORD, 18 Washington-st., Room 5.

TO EXCHANGE—IMPROVED CHICAGO PROPerty for improved farms and farming lands, in this and adjoining States. Our specialty. LIMBERG & CRANE, 147 Randolph-st., opposite Court House.

WANTED—TO BUY FOR CASH, LADIES' AND gentlemen's cast-off clothing. By sending a letter to I. GELDER, 304 South Wells-st., you can find a purchaser.

WANTED—PERSONS WHO ARE TROUBLED with cracking chimneys or soot blowing down on their carpets, to address P. O. Box 81.

$5,000 LIFE INSURANCE FOR $10 PER year. The Mutual Benevolent Association of Chicago offer for thirty days 10,000 certificates at $10 each if all are taken. All between the ages of 12 and 70 can be insured. Address, with amount, MUTUAL BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION, Box 455, Chicago, Ill.

FINANCIAL.

COMMERCIAL AND REAL ESTATE PAPER purchased. F. L. CANFIELD, 123 LaSalle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN LARGE OR SMALL amounts, on improved or unimproved city property. Notes purchased and [illegible] Apply to MASON, MATTOCKS & CO., Rooms 7 and 8 Dickey's Building, 84 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON HOUSES ON LEASED ground, at low rates; also, good mortgage wanted by P. T. CHANDLER, 124 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON CHICAGO REAL estate, at low interest. Mortgages and commercial paper bought. COY & STARR, 132 Madison-st.

TUNNICLIFF'S MONEY LOAN OFFICE, 135 Dearborn-st., Room 1. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, silver plate, pianos, and valuable personal property.

$100,000 TO LOAN—ON CITY PROPERTY, for a term of years, in sums to suit. Good short-time paper purchased. C. D. ALDERSON & CO., 113 Dearborn-st.

$150,000 TO LOAN—ON FIRST-CLASS SEcurity, at low rates and long time. E. F. DOWNING & CO., 125 Dearborn-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—$250 A MONTH! EMPLOYment! Extra inducements! A premium horse and wagon for agents. We desire to employ agents for a term of seven years to sell the Buckeye $20 Shuttle Sewing Machines. It makes a stitch alike on both sides, and is the best low-priced licensed machine in the world. W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE LIFE OF GENeral Robt. E. Lee, by John Esten Cooke. [illegible] MOSES WARREN, 76 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL LIGHTNING rods. None but experienced to canvass the city and county. Address J. BLOSS, Niles, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL LANDON'S 5 fastest selling articles in the world. R. R. LANDON, Agent, Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL OUR NEW BOOK, "Great Fortunes, and How They Are Made; or, the Struggles and Triumphs of Our Self-Made Men," by J. D. McCabe, Jr. The most taking, instructive, and universally sought-after book issued for years. Send for circulars, etc., and extra terms. E. HANNAFORD & CO., First-class Subscription Publishers, 115 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—GOOD SOLICITORS FOR city and county trade for stable article. Good profit and sure sale. A. B. CHATFIELD & CO., 165 Lake-st.

AGENTS WANTED—MALE AND FEMALE, FOR 40 fast-selling articles. Samples, 25 cents. SMAY & CO., 87 Halsted-st., Chicago.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE THRESHING and hoisting, 3 to 35 horse power; [illegible] COLLINS EATON, Agent, 311 South Canal.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE engines, circular sawmills, portable and stationary grist mills, shingle machines, saws, files, and belting. Branch house, 63 South Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP.

FOR SALE—HORSE POWERS, ETC.—THE SUBscriber (located in Chicago since 1861) manufactures and keeps constantly on hand a full line of one, two, four, six, eight and ten "Horse Powers," suitable for driving threshers, corn shellers, feed mills, pumps, wood saws, etc., etc. Clipper hay and corn stalk cutters for hand or power. Two and four-horse threshers for farmers' own or club use. Further information furnished on application. H. A. PITTS' SONS, 118 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—ONE 12x24, ONE 12x30, ONE 10x20, one 8x12, stationary engines; 6, 8, 10, and 12-horse power portable engines; iron lathes, planers, drills, bolt cutters, planer and matchers, Farrar surfacer, sash and door machinery, at low prices, by W. A. JAMES & CO., 136 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A VERY NEARLY new one hundred and fifty (150) horse power Corliss steam engine. Apply to W. A. JAMES, 136 Lake-st.

LETELLIER'S PATENT AUTOMATIC STATIONary Engine Governors, manufactured by J. C. BOWNER & CO., Fort Wayne, Ind. Send for circular.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS A SPECIALTY—GOLBE & Wirts occupy the entire building, 61 and 63 Dearborn-st., and make furniture a specialty. Families breaking up housekeeping will realize the value of their goods by sending them to this house. Sale by auction every Friday.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS—HIGHEST PRICE IN cash paid for every kind of household furniture, carpets, bedding, etc., by I. JACOB, 289 State-st.

LIBERAL PRICES PAID FOR SECOND-HAND household furniture. F. GOULD, Post Office.

PARTIES WISHING TO SELL THEIR HOUSEhold furniture can find a cash buyer by addressing L. GOODRICH, care Nichols, 124 State-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

15 UNION-ST., TWO DOORS NORTH OF WASHington-st.—Furnished and unfurnished rooms to rent with board, for families, single ladies or gentlemen; day boarders accommodated on reasonable terms.

26 ABERDEEN-ST.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished rooms, with board; accommodations good. Inspection solicited.

92 WEST MADISON-ST.—NEW BOARDING house; first-class board, with rooms, $4 to $8 per week, with use of piano.

249 WEST MONROE-ST.—NICELY FURnished room, with board, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. One block from street cars.

296 AND 298 STATE-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, for families, single ladies or gentlemen. Accommodations for day boarders.

296 WABASH-AV.—A LARGE FURNISHED room, suitable for two persons, with board. Day boarders wanted. House and table first-class.

336 WEST ADAMS-ST.—CAN ACCOMMODATE two single gentlemen, or gentleman and wife, with front parlor and bed room off, and first-class board; terms reasonable.

506 WABASH-AV.—A SUITE OF DESIRAble furnished rooms on the parlor floor, with hot and cold water, and also a single room; references given and required.

HOWARD HOUSE, 269 STATE-ST. DAY AND weekly boarders accommodated.

MERCHANTS' EUROPEAN HOTEL, 30 AND 32 South Clark-st.—Good rooms, with board, $5 per week; $7 to $12 per week.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—STRAYED FROM NO. 1 PARK ROW, about 6 weeks ago, a white Newfoundland dog, [illegible] silver collar marked Geo. [illegible] Superior-st. The finder will receive a liberal reward on return to 1 Park Row.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FOR SALE—A NEW $600 ROSEWOOD PIANO, has never been used; warranted perfect. Will sell cheap. Inquire at Room 15, 109 LaSalle-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINES SOLD, PAYABLE IN work done at home. Apply at 109 State-st.

WEED SEWING MACHINE, SINGER SEWING Machine. Work supplied for [illegible] monthly installments at 150 South Clark-st. [illegible]

WASHINGTON.

The House Votes for the Removal of the Duties on Salt, Coal, Tea, and Coffee.

Host of New Bills Introduced in Both Houses.

The Customs Service Reform Bill Explained in the Senate.

Few Forms of Custom House Frauds Enumerated.

The Self-Adjusting Currency Bill Introduced in the House.

The House Adopts a Resolution for Final Adjournment To-Morrow.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AN AMUSING EPISODE IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 13.—An episode, which caused considerable amusement in the Senate to-day, arose upon the question of referring the French spoliation claims to the Foreign Relations Committee. Mr. Sumner moved such reference, and then turned upon General Cameron, the newly-appointed Chairman of this committee, and asked his careful and personal attention to this subject, as it was a most important one, involving abstruse principles of international law, profound histories, all knowledge, and thorough familiarity with French diplomatic matters for the past century. He, himself, had worked to secure favorable action on these claims for twenty years, but had always failed by reason of opposition in various quarters. When the Massachusetts Senator took his seat, a quiet, yet audible, smile went round the Senate. Mr. Cameron sat nodding his head while Mr. Sumner was talking, as if he hardly understood what the former was driving at, and, when the instructions of the former head of the committee were finished, hardly knew whether to reply or not. He, however, made the best of the situation, thanked Sumner for calling his attention to the matter, and promised that the claims should receive all the consideration his available ability would permit.

REPEAL OF THE DUTY ON COAL, SALT, ETC.

High tariff men are in a bad humor to-night over the development of strength in favor of revenue reform in the House to-day. While Mr. Kelley's Salt bill was under consideration, especially as the House was in Committee of the Whole, under Mr. Kellogg's leadership, every effort to modify existing tariff laws was embarrassed by dilatory tactics of opposition, but to-day, after members had finished presenting bills and petitions, Mr. Hale, of Maine, got the floor, and moved a suspension of the rules, in order that a resolution might be introduced abolishing the duty on salt. The House sustained the motion by a vote of 149 to 55, the yeas and nays being ordered. Mr. Farnsworth then offered a resolution that coal be added to the free list, which was adopted by 130 to 57. While this legislation was transpiring, several motions to adjourn were voted down, the yeas and nays being ordered on each. Mr. Randall, getting out of patience at the free trade sentiments manifested, offered a resolution abolishing the duty on tea and coffee, which was also adopted by 141 to 45—the Protectionists voting solidly with the Democrats in its support. There is, undoubtedly, a majority in the Senate in favor of coal and salt, whenever the vote is reached; but the action of the House on tea and coffee will not be sustained.

KU-KLUX OUTRAGES—PROTECTIVE LEGISLATION.

The only thing that holds Congress together now is a desire to adopt some kind of legislation with reference to Ku-Klux outrages in the Southern States. The question which agitates the Republican members is as to the manner of remedy in these difficulties, and how far Congress can constitutionally confer the President with power to act in the matter. So far as the House is concerned, the disposition is decidedly adverse to passing any bill whatever. This subject will come up to-morrow, but the Senate is determined to take some action on Scott's report, although exactly what no two are agreed on. [illegible] members of the Joint [illegible] who are understood to be in favor of extreme measures, are Butler, Pool, and Morton. The committee is also divided on the expediency, or right, of clothing the President with the military power necessary to suppress these outrages, and are positive that no bill involving this proposition could pass either house. [illegible] members of the committee,—as Frelinghuysen, Edmunds, and Trumbull,—are holding moderate views, and, if in favor of any legislation at all, insist that it shall be confined to conferring enlarged jurisdiction on United States Courts to consider criminal offences. If any stringent bill should be reported, leading members of the House declare that it will be laid on the table by an overwhelming majority, and the vote on Mr. Dawes' motion, to adjourn to-day, in the face of the Ku-Klux bill now preparing by the joint caucus committee, is regarded as a sure indication that the large majority of the Republican members there do not wish to tamper with the question in any shape. The committee is in session to-night, and will have another meeting. Very likely no sort of a bill will be agreed upon. The sense of the House will be immediately taken by a motion to lay on the table.

THE CIVIL SERVICE REFORM BILL.

Mr. Fenton called up his Civil Service Reform bill to-day, to correct abuses existing in the New York Custom House, and made some remarks thereon which attracted the general attention of the Senators. He charged that the grossest fraud and mismanagement prevailed in the Custom House service. That false weights were used, and false invoices were made through collusion with Custom House officers. He cited several instances where bribes were offered to, and accepted by, these Custom House officials, and said that the Retrenchment and Reform Committee alone knew the extent of the corruption which existed in the most important of all government departments. A question arose as to the reference of this bill, Mr. Chandler claiming that it should go to the Committee on Commerce, of which he was Chairman, while Fenton desired that it should be entrusted to the Finance Committee, which was already familiar with many of the matters touched upon by the bill. The Senate settled the question finally in favor of the latter committee.

SOUTHERN CLAIMS COMMISSION.

The commission to audit and settle Southern claims, under the act of Congress passed at the close of the last session, held a meeting to-day, and concluded to organize at once. [illegible] Benjamin, who has been connected with the War Department for several years, and has had charge of all claims of a character coming there, was appointed Secretary. The Commissioners have already an immense amount of business to begin upon. It was determined to issue notice, in a short time, stating when the Commissioners will be ready to hear claimants. It was thought that everything would be ready by the 1st of April.

SELF-ADJUSTING CURRENCY BILL.

The bill to make the volume of currency self-adjusting, which was introduced in the House to-day, was, it is stated, prepared under the auspices of the New York *Mercantile Journal* Company, whose President is Actuary of the New York Chamber of Commerce. The plan set forth in the bill is said to be under consideration by a committee of the latter body, in conjunction with a committee from the National Board of Trade. The leading object of the bill, as stated by its friends, is to enable the West to get additional currency without producing expansion at the East. This result, it is expected, will be accomplished by providing for the issue of bonds at the East in pay of redundant greenbacks, such bonds to be transmitted West in payment for produce, or carried West by emigrants, and there turned into currency on application to the Assistant Treasurers of the United States. The friends of this measure claim that the bill is the middle ground on which contractionists and expansionists can unite without compromise to either, and that it will effectually remedy the quarterly stringency which regularly prevails in the money market. The bill is said to be supported by the representatives of over $300,000,000 of New York capital.

CENSUS OF ST. LOUIS COUNTY.

The census returns of St. Louis County, just received at Census Bureau here, show a total population of 310,864, of which 90,618 are natives of the United States, and 113,246 are foreign born. Of the latter, 21,369 are Prussians. The total German population is 60,000. Total colored, 22,000.

[illegible] last on Senate calendar for reference. [illegible] Sherman to-day moved that the Cincinnati & Southern Railroad bill be referred to the Committee on Commerce. Garrett Davis objected to the Senate taking this course, and made voluminous constitutional argument to show that it should go to the Judiciary Committee. When he finished, the Senate, by a large vote, sustained Mr. Sherman's motion.

[To the Associated Press.]

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE NEW LOAN.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The Merchants' Bank of Boston to-day subscribed [illegible] to the new loan. In response to the inquiry whether banks may substitute their six per cent bonds for five per cent bonds without risk of hereafter being required to pay in for portions thereof the four and four-and-a-half per cents, it is stated the Secretary thinks that such action on the part of banks as far as he is concerned will not render them liable to have any change in the manner of subscriptions, but that they should remain undisturbed until the end of the ten years required for maturing the new bonds.

A CORRECTION.

There is official authority for stating that the report that the Secretary of the Treasury intends to ask the Pacific Railway Company for payment of interest money due to the government, and appeal to the courts to enforce payment, is entirely without foundation. Secretary Boutwell disclaims any such intention.

REDEMPTION OF TOKEN COINS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular concerning the redemption of copper and token coins. All parties holding such coins desiring their redemption, will forward them to the Assistant of the United States at Philadelphia, in sums of not less than twenty dollars, advising the Director of the Mint by mail of the amount so forwarded, and upon which Assistant Treasurer's check shall be drawn in payment [illegible] the Pacific Bank, may be drawn upon other New York, Philadelphia [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

issue for the First District of [illegible] Gallagher, Pension Agent, Louis[illegible] Scoville, Indian Agent for New [illegible]

SELF-ADJUSTING CURRENCY.

General Butler introduced [illegible] currency bill in the House to-[illegible] for the issue, through the Assistant [illegible] of the United States, of bonds [illegible] of $100 and upwards, bearing [illegible] of 3.65 per cent. per annum [illegible] changed on giving a thirty days' [illegible] shall be sold at par value [illegible] and when any person [illegible] of an Assistant Treasurer [illegible] of any of said bonds it shall be [illegible] Assistant Treasurer to pay in [illegible] which the Secretary of the Tre[illegible] such to him for that purpose, [illegible] bonds with accrued interest [illegible] and forward the bonds thus re[illegible] register forthwith in such manner [illegible] of the Treasury shall prescribe.

REDUCTION OF DUTIES.

It is said that the legislation [illegible] reduced the revenue nearly $15,[illegible] no prospect that the Senate will [illegible] eral bills abolishing the duty on [illegible] the present session.

THE LEGAL TENDER QUESTION.

The Supreme Court was not [illegible] but it is reported that they have [illegible] the legal tender question, and [illegible] Clarkson Potter, of New York, [illegible] General to argue the question [illegible]

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

SENATE.

[illegible]

—All bills and petitions heretofore [illegible] were taken from the table and [illegible] newly-organized committees.

THE FRENCH SPOLIATION [illegible]

Upon the reference of the French [illegible] to the Committee on Foreign [illegible] SUMNER called the attention [illegible] man of that committee (Cameron) [illegible] the measure has at different times [illegible] Houses but had repeatedly [illegible] law. In one case by the Pres[illegible] hoped the Senator from Pe[illegible] kindly take charge of the [illegible] forward.

Mr. CAMERON thought it [illegible] late Chairman to expect the [illegible] secure in one session a law which [illegible] had failed to have passed in [illegible]

NEW BILLS.

Bills were introduced and ref[illegible]

By Mr. STEVENSON—To [illegible] Judicial District of Kentucky.

By Mr. HOWE—For a ship canal [illegible] waters of Green Bay with Lake [illegible] ing a land grant to aid the [illegible] Pepin Railroad, and a railroad [illegible] Lake Superior, via Green Bay, [illegible] ing the time for constructing [illegible] St. Croix River to [illegible] and Bayfield.

Mr. KELLOGG introduced a [illegible] Kansas Pacific Railroad bill by [illegible] ern terminus from Marshall [illegible] dary of Texas, due east from [illegible] ing the gauge of the [illegible]

The Senate then took up [illegible] duced by Mr. Fenton, regula[illegible] service in various ports of the [illegible] States, and the disposition of [illegible] forfeitures incurred under the [illegible]

By unanimous consent [illegible] awarded the floor to address [illegible] bill. He said the present [illegible] practically inadequate to protect [illegible] the government. It is inequitable [illegible] ment, and encourages the [illegible] by offering inducements [illegible] citizens. He referred to the [illegible] present system, the Collector, [illegible] Surveyor enjoy powers, privileges [illegible] which, while peculiarly adv[illegible] tend directly to draw money [illegible] that legitimately belongs to [illegible] support of this it is only nec[illegible] laws, decisions, and authority [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

1. The tendering of false weights [illegible] or corrupt government weigh[illegible] ers, by liquidating officers, [illegible] returns of weights, whereby [illegible] duty is levied on much less [illegible] ity of merchandise imported [illegible]

2. The presentation of false [illegible] either by foreign or collu[illegible] cers, the importer obtains [illegible] cases entered for export [illegible] resent the balance of the [illegible]

3. The entry of invoices [illegible] the quantity of goods contain[illegible] of all ascertained by [illegible] falsely [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. THURMAN [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. SHERMAN [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. SUMNER called up [illegible] Nicholas P. Trist, negotiator [illegible] Guadalupe Hidalgo. [illegible]

RESOLUTION TO LIMIT [illegible]

Mr. ANTHONY submitted [illegible] was laid over until to-morrow [illegible] of the present session [illegible] tion for protection in the [illegible] outrages.

NAVAL [illegible]

Mr. CRAGIN introduced [illegible] ment of the [illegible] States navy.

ADJOURNMENT [illegible]

On motion of Mr. THURMAN [illegible] up the House resolution for [illegible] Wednesday, the [illegible] in order to-morrow.

After a short executive [illegible] 3:45, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

NEW BILLS.

Bills were introduced and [illegible]

By Mr. BUFFINTON—[illegible] A Pacific Railroad Company [illegible] and confer [illegible]

By Mr. BRAXTON—A [illegible] the Arlington estate and [illegible] therefor. [illegible] devisee [illegible]

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) [illegible] the table. Agreed to—113 [illegible]

By Mr. SHELLABARGER—[illegible] of Ohio into three Judicial [illegible] purposes.

Mr. STEVENSON [illegible] the construction of the [illegible] road. Also, a joint [illegible] Commissioner of Internal [illegible] and pay for all such [illegible] instruments, as may be [illegible] tax on distilled spirits [illegible] amend the Port of Entry [illegible] to be transferred from [illegible] change a [illegible] through [illegible]

By Mr. COBURN—[illegible] lation to [illegible] [illegible]

By Mr. BURDETT—[illegible] tion of a bridge over the [illegible] ville, and [illegible]

By Mr. WALDEN—[illegible] the repair, preservation [illegible] [illegible]

By Mr. PALMER—To [illegible] railroad purposes.

By Mr. CHAFFEE—To [illegible] Colorado to issue a [illegible] ernment, and enable the [illegible] de Huerfano, the [illegible] with a view to [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) [illegible] of Jas. Gordon [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. COBURN presented [illegible] the United States [illegible] appointment of [illegible]

Mr. DAWES [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. BUTLER [illegible]

[illegible]

The SPEAKER [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. BROOKS (N. Y.) [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. DAWES [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. BUTLER [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. HALE [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. BUTLER [illegible]

[illegible]

The SPEAKER [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. KELLEY [illegible]

[illegible]